The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2765. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Prince Albert at St. Johns and the City of Washington at this Port.

Preparations for Intervention in Syria.

Further Concessions by the Neapolitan Government.

SICILY TO BE ANNEXED TO SARDINIA.

HOSTILITIES IN CHINA.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, July 31.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from Galway 24th inst., arrived at this port at 6 o'clock this morn. ing, and sailed for New-York at 8½ o'clock.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 23d.

The steamship *Adriatic*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 24th.

Affairs in Syria were unchanged. Matters continued to wear a very grave aspect.

France was actively preparing for a powerful intervention, and had notified the other Governments in order to have concert of action.

The Sultan had written to France and England an expression of his grief at the events which have transpired, and promising an effort to reëstablish order.

It was reported that the Russian Government had expressed a desire to act in harmony with France and England.

The Neapolitan Ministry had withdrawn their resignations, the King having taken decisive measures to secure the adherence of the troops to the Constitution.

The Neapolitan Government had ordered the removal of the Royal Guard, the abolition of the punishment of the bastinado, and the suppression of secret dungeons.

The transfer of the Galway contract to the Canadian line has been canceled. The steamers of that line henceforth leave Liverpool on Thursday, calling at Londonderry on Fridays, commencing with the next steamer.

It was reported that the Galway electors are about to call on Mr. LEVER to resign his seat in Parliament.

The Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant.

The Government had withdrawn the Bank Supply bill, for lack of time to pass it.

Lord BROUGHAM, at the statistical Congress, explained his remarks to Mr. DALLAS, relative to the presence of a negro delegate, and disclaimed any intention of insult or disrespect.

The Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia were to hold a conference at Toplitz in a few days.

Other German sovereigns were expected to participate.

The Bombay mail of June 22 had reached England.

The Red Sea cable had resumed working.

Hong Kong dates are to June 7; Exchange, 4s. 10d. At Shanghai Exchange was at 6s. 8½d.

Hostilities were about to commence.

It was reported that 12,000 Russian soldiers were marching on Peking, but the statement lacks confirmation.

LATEST NEWS VIA GALWAY.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 24.

In the House of Commons, Lord PALMERSTON announced that the Government had adopted the report of the Commissioners to fortify the dock-yards and coast defences, for which £9,000,000 sterling are to be raised by annuities, redeemable in thirty years. There will be only £2,000,000 required for the expenses of these defences for the current year.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 24.

A telegram from Sicily says GARIBALDI announces his intention of annexing Sicily to the Kingdom of Sardinia.

Advices from Syria report the disturbances not yet settled. It is stated that French troops are to embark at Marseilles, Toulon and Algiers without delay.

There has been no improvement in the funds, which closed yesterday at 93@93¼. In the discount market the demand for money is moderate.

On the Paris Bourse, the rentes closed yesterday at 68f. 25c.

In the London corn market there was an advance of 2s. on wheat yesterday.

DETAILS BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. JEFFREY, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, and from Queenstown on the 19th of July, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices have been anticipated, but we find in our newspaper files additional details of interest.

The Massacres in Lebanon.

Beyrout (July 1) Correspondence of the London News.

Until last evening I had hopes that this mail would take home more cheering news respecting this unhappy province. Unfortunately our prospects get darker every day, for each hour brings either news of fresh atrocities committed by the Druses, or more decided proof that the acts of the latter are connived at by the Turkish Government. It is now ascertained, and a nominal list of them has been made, that up to last night the Druses have burnt and pillaged no less than 151 Christian villages since the 29th of May last, while no less than from 75,000 to 80,000 Christian inhabitants of Lebanon—many of whom were a month ago wealthy men, others in quite easy circumstances, and all strangers to anything like poverty or want—are homeless beggars, depending on actual charity for their daily bread. Over and above the number of Christians shot in actual warfare, between seven and eight thousand have been butchered—hacked to death would be the fitter term—as no butcher ever used in his calling half the cruelty of these bloodthirsty miscreants—in cold blood by the Druses. And, besides this, more than 5,000 widows, who, until this Druse campaign, were happy wives and mothers, have lost their husbands, brothers, fathers, and all male relatives, even to the male infants at the breast; and sixteen hundred children are now orphans. All these figures have been very carefully compared with others, and weighed in the balance of English (local) opinion, before being given as facts. And after conversing, comparing and digesting all I hear, after bringing my own four years' experience in Syria to bear upon the subject, I am bound to say that I have considerably understated the case. Moreover, fifty millions sterling would not pay for the towns, villages, hamlets and silk factories destroyed throughout the mountain—all the property of the Christians. There is, besides, a fearfully long list of convents, churches and monneries belonging to the same people, all of which have been plundered and then destroyed by the Druses. In short, what commenced as a civil war between the two sects can no longer be called by that name.

For the last twenty days it has been nothing less than a wholesale massacre of Christians by the Druses, and a wanton destruction of all property belonging to the former by the latter. To give you some idea what these Druses are, I will enumerate a few instances of their frightful barbarity, all of which I have heard from the unfortunate sufferers themselves, now refugees from Lebanon. One poor woman—I knew both her husband and herself well at Deir-el-Kamar, where they were wealthy people—told me that when the Druses attacked the town the second time (I should mention that it had surrendered, and all the inhabitants had given up their arms some twenty-four days previously to the Druses, and had been promised protection by their sheiks) her husband was hacked to pieces before her eyes by the large knives of the Druses, who then declared that they must kill all male children in the house. The mother tried to hide her two sons, one 15, the other 9 years old. The Druses, however, found them out, and as she begged and prayed for their lives, and endeavored to cover them in a corner with her person, but the Druses hacked at the lads over her shoulder, and gashed them until they both dropped down apparently lifeless. The Druses then made off, and the woman, thinking her two sons dead, remained in a sort of stupor for two hours—so far as she can calculate. At last she was roused by hearing the eldest lad call her in a faint voice, trying to assure her that he was not yet dead. On this she felt the body of the youngest boy, and found his heart beating. She got some water, and after giving it to both her children—so far as she could get them to drink it—started into the town to see whether she could procure assistance to get her and her boys away. She got as far as the serallo, or government house, but there she found that some 500 Christians, who had taken refuge, were being cut to pieces by the Druses, who had been invited to enter the precincts of the building by the Turkish soldiers of the garrison, these latter helping in the butchery, and being so far worse than the Druses that they abused in the most infamous manner all the women. Seeing no help could be obtained here, the poor woman turned to fly, when she came across an old Druse, who had formerly been a farm servant of her husband's. After a great deal of entreaty on her part the man consented to protect her and her children down to the sea coast, about four hours' journey, on condition of receiving an order on her brother, a wealthy man in Beyrout, for 10,000 piastres. To this she agreed, and they returned together to her house. She had not been absent more than an hour, but she found her two children cut into pieces, joint by joint, "limb and trunk severed" (to use her words) "as butchers cut up sheep"—heads, legs, arms, and bodies being hacked up into a shapeless mass of bloody flesh and reeking bones. Some other poor women then joined her, and together they made their way to a mulberry plantation outside the town, where they passed the night. At daybreak they were discovered by a party of Druses, who, after stripping them to find whether they had any money on their persons, and taking away what little they possessed, told them they might go where they liked. Four of the poor creatures had babies, all under a year old. Of these infants two were girls and two boys; the former they did not touch, but the latter they said might grow up to be men and bear arms against the Druses; they therefore took the poor little creatures, and before their mothers' eyes tore them up the middle and limb by limb—"exactly," to use the poor woman's own expression, "as you tear up a fowl that is to be cooked with pillau." Remember, all this was done, not in the heat of fighting, but deliberately, in cold blood. And I have heard of eleven other exactly similar cases of child-destruction by the Druses, in nine of which I implicitly believe, having every reason to do so.

Deir-el-Kamar contained, a month ago, a population of 8,000 souls, of which about 4,000 were men and lads, 3,500 women and girls, and 500 children under ten years old. Of the men not more than 150 have escaped; of the women and girls about 2,000 have reached Beyrout; and of the young children less than 200 are alive. Don't forget, too, that this fiendish massacre was perpetrated upon a population which, twenty four days previously, had surrendered to the Druses, had been promised protection by them, and were disarmed previously to the murder.

The Projected Attack on Messina.

From the Manchester Guardian.

We have been favored with letters from Messina of the 7th inst., which contain some intelligence respecting the position of affairs in that city. Col. MEDICI's Sicilian division, about 3,000 strong, was expected to enter Barcellona, a village some two or three hours' march from Melazzo, on the 10th or 11th inst. Col. MEDICI himself had arrived on the 5th inst. in Barcellona, which was then occupied by some 500 Sicilians, whom the Neapolitan garrison of Melazzo, some 1,500 to 2,000 strong, had never ventured to molest. He was received with the greatest rejoicing by the population, and a numerous deputation from Melazzo itself waited upon him, and presented him with a standard and a considerable sum of money—thus affording evidence of the contempt in which Neapolitan authority is held in Melazzo, notwithstanding the presence of the garrison. Of course nothing was known of the operations which Col. MEDICI was about to undertake. It was thought that he would probably have no great difficulty in taking Melazzo, but the reduction of Messina was likely to prove a far more difficult task. An affray, in which fire-arms were used, had occurred among the Neapolitan soldiery in Messina, some five or six of them having been left dead or wounded on the place. One rumor affirmed that the quarrel had been caused by the existence of two hostile parties among the troops since the receipt of the news that a constitution had been proclaimed at Naples; but another report maintained that the affray was between a patrol and a party of deserters. A battalion of riflemen had shown a mutinous disposition, in consequence of some dispute respecting its allowances; but order was ultimately restored by its officers. The Neapolitan engineer and artillery officers were reported to have held a meeting and to have resolved that they would not indiscriminately bombard the town, but would only direct a fire upon the spots whence they might be attacked. An attempt had been made to raise Sicilian recruits for the Neapolitan service, but only four men had enlisted, although a bounty and high pay were promised.

The Americans and the Prince.

From the London Spectator.

All the differences which have happened since 1783 will be condoned; the meeting of WALLACE and BRUCE was as nothing compared with that shake of the hands between ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales' and JAMES BUCHANAN. The White House will be the great mansion of peace; Royalty and Republicanism will lie down together in that first beginning of the millennium. Hearts Royal and hearts Republican will discover that there is in truth little difference between them. Englishmen are the same all the world over, under whatever institutions they may recently have lived. They are still distinguished by identically the same qualities and aspirations, and notably by these—the faithful love of law, the energetic impulse to make opportunity profitable, and the ceaseless desire to do as much good as possible. Terminate the differences that have ever separated England and America, and enable them to understand each other up to the very top of society, and how much may they not hereafter do by their united force, under those three sacred impulses? Ever since the close of the last century, the Americans have been in the habit of confounding the action and motives of the English Crown with repudiation of law, forcible encroachment, antagonism, and jealousy, political and commercial. During the reign of Queen VICTORIA, every one of these trans-Atlantic prejudices has been softened to such an extent that each one is now ready for removal, and we see the whole Republic eagerly preparing a welcome for Queen VICTORIA's successor. On the other hand, English society—which means persons of great wealth and influence living in the upper regions of the West End, remote from the vulgar commonwealth—have supposed that the American Republicans are rough, unlettered, eager to show their independence by repelling all gracious influences, and anxious to retaliate any of the affronts which royalty may have put upon them. Nor are these insults entirely ancient; even British colonies unsvered, have had within very few years to complain that they suffered from neglect and disparagement. If a leading colonist visited England, his local honors were unrecognized; the statesmanship which ruled in the Downing-street of Australia, or the West Indies, found itself simply in lodgings in the political suburbs of the imperial metropolis; and many who come full of loyal fervor returned soured by official coldness and repudiation. Nothing has contributed more to remove that untoward feeling than the genial graciousness with which Queen VICTORIA has received representatives of the British colonies unsevered, aye, or severed. And now the first gentleman in England is about to learn by personal experience the vigorous cordiality, and the tasteful courtesy, with which the Republic of America can welcome the renewed alliance. Nor is it simply a matter of state ceremony; by this visit an influence will be created, at the very centre of the United Kingdom, most favorable to every good work for which the Americans can ask our cooperation; and while recognizing the most absolute equality in the great Anglo-Saxon State on the other side, we may say an influence will be left, in the very centre of the Republic, most favorable to all that we Englishmen can wish. The joint action of these influences cannot but have a most powerful effect in enlarging the opportunities of both countries, in adding to their wealth, in increasing their united pursuit of knowledge, in widening and elevating every form of social happiness.

The North Atlantic Telegraph.

From the London Times.

A grand banquet to Capt. ALLEN YOUNG and the officers of the steam-yacht *Fox*, about to be dispatched on survey service connected with the above-named project, was given by the Mayor of Southampton (Mr. F. PERKINS) at the Royal Victoria Rooms on Saturday evening. About 150 gentlemen were present, including Capt. ALLEN YOUNG, Mr. T. E. Davis (second in command,) Dr. Rae, Col. Schaffner, Lieut. C. F. T. Von Zellaw, and Mr. Arelioto Olaffson, (members of the Icelandic Diet,) who all go out in the *Fox*; Rear-Admiral Fitzroy, hydrographer to the Admiralty; Capt. Sir Edward Belcher, R. N., Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, Capt. Onmanney, R. N., Capt. Pallisser, Dr. Shaw, and other members of the Royal Geographical Society; Mr. W. Fothergill Cooke, Sir Charles Bright, Mr. C. V. Walker, F. R. S., Mr. Latimer Clarke, and other gentlemen connected with the Electric Telegraph Companies; Hon. R. H. Dutton, M. P., Dr. Brady, M. P., Major Ravenhill, R. E., Major Lacy, Capt. Tinling, R. N., Capt. O'Shea, (adjutant of the 2d Hampshire Volunteer Rifles,) Capt. Mangles, Capt. Engledue, the Mayor of Lymington, the Mayor of Winchester, Capt. Breton, Capt. Strutt, Mr. Bailey of New-York, Mr. G. F. Train of America, several of the borough magistrates, aldermen, and town councilors, and other leading inhabitants. Letters regretting inability to attend had been received from Viscount Palmerston, Mr. Dallas (the American Minister,) the Danish Minister, Lord Ashburton, Capt. Sherard Osborne, the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Layard, M. P., Mr. C. Gilpin, M. P., Sir Jas. Duke, M. P., Sir Samuel Cunard, &c.

After the usual loyal toasts had been given from the Chair and enthusiastically drunk, the Mayor proposed in succession the healths of "The President of the United States," and "His Majesty the King of Denmark," which were both received most cordially, and responded to respectively by Mr. BAILEY and Lieut. VON ZEILAW, both gentlemen warmly supporting the proposed line of telegraph. "The Army, Navy and Volunteers" followed, Major RAVENHILL acknowledging the toast on beaalf of the Army, Rear-Admiral FITZROY and Capt. Sir EDWARD BELCHER on the part of the Navy, and Capt. O'SHEA for the Volunteers. The successful progress of the Volunteer movement was strongly commented upon in congratulatory terms by the Major and the gallant officers who spoke to the toast. Admiral FITZROY, in the course of a very able address, referred to the question of the national defences, expressing his firm conviction that a moveable defence for a maritime country like this, of extended coasts, would be as effecive in any future war that might unhappily take place as their wooden walls had proved in former days. They must never wait till an enemy had landed on these shores, although, with recollections fresh from Balaklava of that "thin red line" which had been so eloquently pictured, he knew well what their brethren of the red, blue and gray coats would do if the first line of defence were broken through.

The Mayor, in very complimentary terms, proposed "Captain ALLEN YOUNG and Officers, and success to the *Fox*." Captain YOUNG thanked the Mayor and his distinguished guests for the honor done to him and the Officers of the *Fox*. He felt proud in having been selected to take command of this glorious expedition. It was not an Arctic voyage on which they were about to enter, but one in which they would have only the common vicissitudes of the sea to encounter, and he entered on his task with a firm faith in a successful result. "The House of Commons," was proposed by Mr. G. F. TRAIN, and acknowledged by the Hon. R. H. DUTTON, M. P. "The Royal Geographical Society, coupled with the name of Sir RODERICK MURCHISON," was next proposed by Mr. J. R. STEBBING, and responded to by Sir RODERICK who concluded by proposing: "The health of the Mayor," of whose munificent and well-timed hospitality they were that evening the recipients.

Admiral FITZROY gave, as the next toast, "Success to the North Atlantic Telegraph, coupled with the names of Colonel SCHAFFNER and Dr. RAE." Colonel SCHAFFNER, in acknowledging the toast, briefly sketched the steps which he had taken for several years past in promoting this question, and complimented Lord PALMERSTON on the promptitude with which he had granted the *Bulldog* steamer for the purposes of the survey. Dr. RAE also said a few words in acknowledgment of the toast. Captain MANGLES proposed "The Electric Telegraph Companies, coupled with the names of Mr. W. FOTHERGILL COOKE, Sir CHARLES BRIGHT, and Mr. C. V. WALKER, F. R. S.," to which these three gentlemen respectively responded.

Cession of the Bay Islands.

The treaty by which Her Majesty agrees to recognize the Bay Islands as part of the Republic of Honduras, and to relinquish the protectorate of that part of the Mosquito territory within the frontier of Honduras, has been laid before Parliament. It states that the treaty has been entered into by Her Majesty in consequence of the "peculiar geographical position of Honduras, and in order to secure the neutrality of the islands adjacent thereto, with reference to any railway or other line of interoceanic communication which may be constructed across the territory of Honduras on the mainland." Honduras engages not to cede the islands to any other State. There are clauses stipulating that the islanders shall retain perfect freedom of religious belief and worship, public and private, and that their property and that of the Mosquito Indians shall be respected; and both are at liberty to remove if they think fit, or remaining, are to have the rights of natives of Honduras. Any claims of British subjects are to be settled by a mixed commission. For the next ten years Honduras is to allow $5,000 a year to the Mosquito Indians, for the purpose of education and for the improvement of their social condition.

American Slaves in England.

From the Liverpool Post.

We received, yesterday, a visit from Mr. SAVAGE and Mr. LEWIS SMITH, two emancipated slaves. They are intelligent and respectable-looking men, and their respectability and truthfulness are vouched for by well known men in America.

Mr. SAVAGE was born in Maryland, sold unto Slavery in Kentucky, and resold there four times. The last purchaser was a Methodist preacher, and, finding SAVAGE an intelligent man, he sent him out on Sundays to preach to the slaves in the district. SAVAGE was industrious as well as pious and by working over-time contrived to save $400. He gave this money to his master, and with it a bond for $1,000, and his master made him free.

LEWIS SMITH was born in Slavery in Kentucky, in Germantown. His master died, and his slaves were sold. A gentleman from Ohio purchased SMITH, and as SMITH had saved money by working over time, his master allowed him to purchase his freedom. For himself he paid $1,015, and his master advanced him $1,200 to purchase the freedom of his wife and three children. He has several small, and four of the eldest still remain in Slavery. Their master will keep them until March next, but if not purchased then they will be sold.

To get money to purchase these, and pay their debts, is the object of their visit to England. They appeal to the Anti-Slavery Party here, and their appeal, we are sure, will not be without their anticipated results. They make no complaints against their masters, and say that slaves are well used in the Northern Slave States.

Cruelty on Board American Ships.

Plymouth Correspondence of the Times.

It is the disagreeable duty of those connected with the Press to make frequent record of the acts of brutality committed on board merchant ships belonging to the United States. One case of this kind has just occurred in the Sound, in which it is difficult to decide whether brutality, cowardice or infatuation was in the ascendant. It appears that about a month since the ship *Connecticut*, Capt. SPRDDEN, with coal, put into this port leaky, from Liverpool bound to Woosung, that she has been repaired, and is now ready for sea. The original crew, 22 men, deserted her one by one, in consequence of which a Mr. SALMONS, of London, obtained a crew there, who received advance notes, and were then put in charge of his runner, who on Thursday evening last arrived by rail, and by 10 o'clock conveyed the whole by boat into the Sound. They represented several nations, comprising two Englishmen, two Americans, two Swedes, one Russian, one Finlander, five Frenchmen, one Belgian, and seven Germans, one of whom was from Hamburg. According to their statement, they were called by the third mate at 4½ o'clock on Friday morning, and in five minutes called a second time. When all were on deck he addressed them in most disgusting language, and ordered them to their several duties. CHARLES JOHNSON, a Swede, was sent aloft to take the battens off the mainstay, but not understanding his instructions, he returned to the deck, when the third mate took hold of the hair of his head, and pulling it, said with an oath: "I shall let you off this time, but look out for it." Another man was directed to scour the brasswork of the captan, and having a piece of rag on the deck near the capstan the second mate kicked him and ordered him to take it away. When he went aft to the other brasswork, the third mate kicked him to make him go faster. One man on a stage suspended against the side of the ship, was struck with a rope while at his work. The act, however, which most exasperated the strangers occurred when the crew were ordered to hoist the topsail yard. They endeavored to comply but the end of the halliards being insufficient for all, some had to wait to get a pull, when the third mate, THOMPSON, asked what they were waiting for. On hearing the question, a Dutchman turned round, and the third mate struck him with his fist and knocked the skin off his nose. The Dutchman shortly after went up the rigging and on the foreyard arm, and looking towards Her Majesty's ships *Orion* and *Greyhound*, lying some distance off, cried out, "Murder, murder!" and held up his shirt as a sign of distress. Thompson went to the foreyard, threatening to throw the other overboard. On approaching, the Dutchman took out his clasped knife, and, shedding tears, said, "For Christ's sake don't come near me, I don't know what I may do." The third mate, on hearing this, descended, and going aft, picked up two small iron marlingspikes, which he lashed together, with the intention, apparently, of attacking the Dutchman. On the interference of the chief officer the other placed the marlinespikes near the forecastle and went aft, and the Dutchman, being reassured by the chief officer, descended, and went below into the forecastle, when the crew determined to cease working. The captain in the afternoon discharged the third mate from the ship, and sent him and his clothes ashore. The second mate went in the same boat on leave. About midnight the second mate returned and brought a boatswain, whom he took into the forecastle and introduced, using at the same time very abusive language to several of the crew as they lay in their berths. On Saturday morning the captain discharged the second mate, and offered to allow the strangers to select a second and third mate from among themselves, but they, fearing that the original mates would join the ship outside the port, persisted in their refusal, and ultimately all went ashore. They, however, first furled sails, and did other duty of their own accord for the protection of the ship. On Sunday, at noon, the second mate was on the Barbican-quay, Plymouth, when he offered to shake hands with the Dutchman and three others of the crew. They declined, and one having tripped him up, the four set on him, and kicked him so viciously that in a very short time he would have been killed but for the kindly interference of Mr. PADDEN, of the Brunswick Hotel, and of VROMIA, the policeman, who took him into a house. Shortly after these seamen left Plymouth by the turnpike-road for Exeter. One of the first crew received such ill usage on board the *Connecticut*, that, on landing, his face was a mass of bruises; and it is said that another poor fellow "stole" the forehatch in the middle of the night, pitched it overboard, and then lowered himself down the ship's side in the forlorn hope of being picked up. He has never been heard of since. The recital of the cruelties practiced on board this ship has created a very bitter and dangerous feeling among the waterside population at Plymouth.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE—HOURS FOR THE COLLECTION OF LETTERS.—Mr. JOHN A. DIX, the Postmaster of the City, has issued the following notice:

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1860.—Letters will be collected from lamp posts and other boxes, by the collection carriers, at the hours following, viz: 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 9 P. M. Carriers will deliver letters four times each day, commencing at the hours following, viz.: 8½ A. M., 11½ A. M., 1½ P. M. and 3½ P. M.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Plans of the Disunionists—The Recent Reports of Troubles in Texas—The Old Frigate Constitution—Sanders' Letter, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 31.

Rumor asserts that there is a well organized movement in several of the Southern States for the dissolution of the Union on the Keitt plan, and that agents have already gone abroad to ascertain what course England and France will pursue in the event of the establishment of a Southern confederacy. These assertions need confirmation. It is part of the policy of the Douglas men to encourage and strengthen all such reports, as it aids them in fastening the charge of disunion upon the Southern partisans of BRECKINRIDGE.

Judge BLACK leaves to-morrow for his Summer vacation, and leaves the Attorney-General's office in charge of his assistant, A. B. MCCOLMONT.

Many efforts are making by Southern men to magnify the importance of recent reports of anti-slavery troubles in Texas for political effect, but all fall stillborn. No credit is given to the charge that the conflagrations were produced by political partisans.

"Old Ironsides" one of the finest frigates in the Navy, since her recent reparation under direction of Constructor W. L. HANSCOM, and of proudest historical fame, is ordered to Annapolis as service ship to the Naval Academy. Capt. D. D. PORTER is detailed to bring her around from Portsmouth. Her destination is highly appropriate.

SANDERS' letter creates a great sensation. Aside from its lack of veneration and fear of great men, it is deemed a just and highly deserved excoriation of a public officer who has prostituted his office and influence for the purpose of not only breaking up his party, but also the Union, whose Constitution he has sworn to support, and whose laws he is bound to execute. Mr. BUCHANAN'S present support of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE he knows to be a direct effort at the dismemberment of the Union. In case of the non-election of the disunion candidates, there is no doubt of the intention of Yancey, Keitt & Co. to ruin the country which the people have decided they shall not rule. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 31.

Judge DUNLAP, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court, has decided an appeal from the Patent Office, that AKINS and FELTHOUSEN were the first inventors of the wheel-feed in sewing maching, ordering a reissuing of their patent to JAMES G. WILSON, their assignee. This reissue was opposed by J. M. SINGER & Co., who claim to have made the invention in 1850, while the Judge decided that AKINS and FELTHOUSEN made it in the early part of 1849. It is said that all the wheel and the four-motion feeds, those of GEORGE B. SLOAT excepted, infringe the reissued patent.

A number of gentlemen from different parts of the country, connected with the profession of dentistry, are holding a Convention in this city.

NEW-YORK STATE POLITICS.

Convention of the Young Democracy at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Tuesday, July 31.

The Convention of the Young Democracy of the State met in the hall of the United States Hotel today. The hall was handsomely decorated. The attendance was good. Most of the Assembly districts in the State were represented.

The Convention was called to order by Senator LAWRENCE, who congratulated the Young Democracy of the State on the fine manifestation presented here. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS might be defeated, but demonstrations such as these were sufficient to show that the great principle of self-government, of which Mr. DOUGLAS is the representative, must eventually triumph.

J. AUGUSTUS PAGE was nominated for temporary Chairman.

After some opposition and proposed amendments, the motion was carried by a large majority.

Mr. PAGE, on taking the Chair, addressed the Convention at some length, advocating the cause of DOUGLAS and the principles he represents, and showing the importance of the united organized action of the Young Democracy of the State in the approaching election. His remarks were appropriate, and were received with frequent demonstrations of applause.

J. WESLEY SMITH, of Albany, E. L. CORLIES, of New-York, and N. Y. SHELDON, were appointed temporary Secretaries.

Hon. J. W. CHANLER moved the appointment of a Committee of two from each Judicial District on Permanent Organization. Carried.

Considerable discussion arose on minor questions, after which a motion was adopted inviting Mayor WOOD to address the Convention.

Shortly afterwards Mr. WOOD appeared in the hall, and was received with loud applause. He addressed the Convention at length, commenting on the political topics of the day, and announcing that while he opposed the Squatter Sovereignty doctrines of DOUGLAS, and while he should have voted against his nomination had he been a member of the National Convention, yet he had laid aside all personal feelings for the purpose of standing up for the laws and the Constitution. In his judgment there was but one way to prevent the the transfer of the Republican power from the State to the Nation, and that was for every national Union man to rally to the standard of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. He is worthy of the efforts of all good men who love their country. The battle-field was to be New-York, and there was no doubt in his mind that nineteen-twentieths of those not wedded to Black Republicanism in this State were in favor of Judge DOUGLAS for the Presidency. He was therefore in favor of a Union of all the opposion, Bell men, Breckinridge men, Douglas men, and all Douglas. He believed this could be done, and that a great good would be accomplished thereby. At the close of Mayor WOOD's remarks, which were received with loud applause, the Convention took a recess till 4 P. M.

On reassembling, the Convention permanently organized by the appointment of Hon. C. P. LANSING, of Erie, as President, thirty-three Vice-Presidents, and six Secretaries. LANSING, on taking the Chair, delivered an able address to the young Democracy on the questions at issue in the campaign, and the claims of DOUGLAS on young men of the country.

On motion of Senator E. A. LAWRENCE, a committee of two from each judicial district was appointed on resolutions.

JAMES KENNEDY, of Albany, moved that a committee of two from each judicial district be appointed by the delegates as members of the State Central Committee. After a sharp debate, the motion was carried.

The following Committee were then appointed:

First District—J. W. Chanler, J. Augustus Page.
Second District—L. C. Newman, J. W. Carlies, Jr.
Third District—Clinton Cassidy, Thos. McManus.
Fourth District—Thos. Hall, W. T. Odell.
Fifth District—D. J. Halsted, C. L. Adams.
Sixth District—J. J. Van Allen, D. B Boden.
Seventh District—J. Sandford, C. G. Beers.
Eighth District—P. Clinton, J. B. Skinner.

J. A. COLVIN, of Albany, moved the appointment of a committee of five to name time and place to hold a Young Men's mass meeting in the State at a future day. Adopted.

After other immaterial business, the Convention adjourned till evening, when Gen. FOOTE, of Miss., delivered a long and able address before a large audience.

Movements of Mr. Douglas.

HIS ARRIVAL AT CONCORD—HIS RECEPTION AND ADDRESS.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, July 31.

Mr. DOUGLAS left Montpelier this morning, and arrived at Concord at 3½ o'clock this afternoon. He was loudly cheered at the several stations on the route.

A great crowd, headed by four bands of music and a procession of carriages, turned out to receive him here. He passed through the principal streets to the State-house yard, where he spoke for over an hour.

Mr. DOUGLAS, after thanking his friends for the reception, referred to the Lecompton Constitution, and said the attempt to force upon an unwilling people a Constitution they did not like, was violating not alone the Democratic creed, but the American creed also. If the people wanted to make a Slave State of Kansas they had the right to do so. Every Republican in Congress voted with him (DOUGLAS) to admit Kansas as a Slave State, if the people so desired. Now, the Republican Party denounced him for advocating the identical principles they then voted for. The President claimed the right to control his vote, and that was the origin of their quarrel. If the Executive was permitted to direct a representative how to vote, then his power became that of a despot. He had hoped the Lecompton controversy had been settled by the people's vote, but it was now open again on the national theatre. The President had no right to nominate his successor. The President has taken the stump to divide and defeat the party that elected him. The principle that he (DOUGLAS) stood upon was the right of the people to make their own laws and to establish institutions to suit themselves. That was the principle of the revolutionary war Democrats, but it is now said that Congress can pass Federal laws, not local and domestic laws, for the people of a territory who have equal rights of self government, and who went from the old States where they had these rights. Why should they lose them in the ferry-boat crossing the Missouri River. The time of Congress would be lost until the negro question was settled. In conclusion, he said this was the first time in twenty-seven years he had looked on a fight without taking a hand in it. He was now enjoying a holiday, speaking a little just for exercise.

In the evening Mr. LANE held a levee, and a considerable quantity of fireworks were let off.

FURTHER BY THE PONY EXPRESS.

Advices from California, Oregon, Washington Territory, and British Columbia.

Later from Japan.

ST. JOSEPH, Tuesday, July 31.

We have the following additional news by the Pony Express:

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 19—3:40 P. M.

The receipts of Wheat the past few days have been light, and vessels are retarded from filling up.

Money is plenty at 1½@2 ₱ cent. a month.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to July 1, arrived at Carson Valley on the 15th inst., and at San Francisco on the 16th. It also brought the letters of the previous Express from St. Joseph. The delay was occasioned by waiting somewhere west of Salt Lake for an escort, and then having to journey two hundred miles in company with soldiers, making only forty miles per day.

The route between Carson Valley and Salt Lake is now reported well stocked and clear of Indians, so that the future trips of the Express will be regularly made.

The news received by the Pony Express which left St. Louis on the 1st inst., of double Democratic nominations at Baltimore, perplexes the Democrats more than ever. The party organs hesitate to support either ticket, for fear that the other may prove the stronger one. The Federal officials, nearly all of them, support BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

Salutes have been fired for DOUGLAS, and then for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, by the partizans of each, in every principal town in the State.

The probabilities favor the nomination of two electoral tickets by the two wings of the Party.

A Douglas ratification meeting is called for this evening at San Francisco, and Ex-Governor WELLER, ARCHIBALD C. PEACHEY, Gen. MCDOWALL, and other staunch supporters of the Administration are announced as the speakers.

The San Francisco *Herald*, the only Democratic organ that came out in support of DOUGLAS after the announcement of his nomination, has become silent for the present, it having received orders from the Custom-House, from whence its main support is derived, to do so.

Two companies of overland emigrants from Michigan, have arrived at Carson Valley within a week. They passed over the Indian-infested portion of the route without the loss of one of their company.

A company numbering 42 persons, from Kalamazoo, had a fight with the Indians and whipped them. The company all arrived, in excellent health, on the 14th.

Three hundred and twenty thousand dollars remained in the State Treasury.

The statistics of operations in the San Francisco Mint for the past year, show the total gold coinage at $11,900,000, and over $500,000 silver coinage.

Many people are leaving Visalia, a south-eastern border town, for the newly-discovered silver mines, near Owen's Lake, on the eastern slope of the mountains, 200 miles south of the Washoe Mines.

The last accounts state that 300 men had arrived at the mines, and that rich silver leads of quartz, yielding $1,000 per ton, had been discovered.

The steamer *Pacific* has arrived with later Oregon, Washington and British Columbia news.

Oregon dates to the 13th state that four companies of United States troops were to be dispatched to the country east of the Cascades, to protect the settlers against the Indians.

Capt. SMITH's company, while marching towards Honey Lake, was attacked by over 300 Indians, armed with guns and bows and arrows. The fight lasted nearly an hour. Several Indians were killed.

Gen. HARNEY arrived by the *Pacific*, on his way to Washington.

Col. WRIGHT has been appointed to the command of the department, &c.

Oregon gold in considerable quantities has been found on the tributaries of Des Chates River.

The Snake Indians are manifesting a hostile disposition.

An election of members of Legislature has been held in Washington Territory. Returns are only received from Cowlitz County, electing two Republicans by 30 majority. This County has heretofore gone largely Democratic.

Dates from British Columbia to the 14th state that a new gold mining region has been discovered in Okonagon and Inseuelle Counties. This is regarded as important mining news.

The news from the mines is generally extremely favorable.

SACRAMENTO, Thursday, July 19—5 P. M.

The Pony Express, with St. Joseph dates of July 4th and 7th, arrived at Carson City this morning.

The Democracy of California are divided, the leaders not yet having received their cue. It is impossible to predict how the State will go until there is further developments.

Later from Japan.

By the bark *Carrie Leland*, which arrived here on the 16th of July from Kanagawa, Japan, we have intelligence from that quarter to the 23d of May.

The *Leland* brings an assorted cargo of Japanese notions and general merchandise. A package of documents from the Emperor of Japan to the Embassy at Washington was received by this arrival, which will be transmitted to its destination by the next steamer for the East. The package is oblong in shape, about eight inches in length, by four in breadth, and four inches thick. It was forwarded through the United States Consul at Kanagawa.

The news is meagre.

San Francisco vessels had obtained cargoes without trouble, but the price of goods were said to have advanced very much.

American half-dollars are represented to be useless for the purpose of trade. They are received at the Custom-house only, at a discount of 8 per cent.

Everything was quiet at Kanagawa, but the interior of the country was in a disturbed state. It was the Prince Regent who was assassinated, by the adherents of Prince METAO. The act was committed within the walls of the Regent's Palace. The assassins had all been captured. The Tycoon is represented to be very liberal towards foreigners, and for this reason he encountered the ill-will of Prince METAO.

The bark *Onward* is daily expected to arrive, with dates from Kanagawa to the 5th of June.

Arrival of the Pike's Peak Express.

SCENES OF VIOLENCE AND BLOODSHED—FOUR SHOOTING AFFRAYS.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Tuesday, July 31.

The Pike's Peak Express, with dates to July 23, reached here this afternoon, bringing the following items of news:

DENVER CITY, Monday, July 23.

A shooting affray occurred in California Gulche last week, resulting in the death of a man named SMITH, from Benton County, Ark., while in pursuit of his wife, who had run away with a man named CUR-RIS. Missing him and wounding his wife, CURRIS returned the fire, killing SMITH instantly.

PAT DAVLIN, notorious in the Fort Scott difficulties in Eastern Kansas, and JOSEPH LAFFARTY had a shooting affray in Colorado City, last Saturday, in which DAVLIN received six balls from LAFFARTY's pistol. The latter was tried by a People's Court, and a verdict of justifiable homicide was rendered.

Last evening an auctioneer named M. HADLEY, who has a wife and two children in Galesbury, Ill., was accidentally shot and killed by a bar-keeper named WM. BATES, formerly of Chicago, but recently from Rock Island. BATES is in custody.

JAMES GORDON, formerly from Boston, but lately from

A VISIT TO THE POPE.

Translated from the Allgemeine Zeitung for the New York Times.

At the entrance of the arcades of St. Peter's Place, our wagon stopped; the balance of our way we had to make on foot, of course, under cover of the roof. In one corner the Swiss guard was seated, dressed in old-fashioned Spanish striped pants and jackets, their pikes leaning against the wall, and the helmets glittering on their heads. Between them, on the ground, was the basspero, for the benefit of their frozen hands and feet. They idled their time away in playing cards, a bench serving them in place of a table. I imagined myself carried back to the times of Quentin Durward, for in a similar manner the Scotch soldiers have probably amused themselves in the castle of King LOUIS XI. Our letter told us that we would be received by the Pope in the Galleria di Arrazzi, to reach which we would have to pass the Scala Regia, and afterwards the staircase of the Sicilian chapel. The beautiful and wide Scala Regia had also some marks of Roman mud on its white marble steps—a profanation which even the Swiss guard at the foot of the stairs had been unable to prevent. This magnificent staircase leads only to the hall, in which the Popes, in the days of their splendor, were accustomed to receive kings. Hence the name. In a similar way there is a Scala Ducale in the Vatican for the reception of dukes, princes, &c., whose different orders of rank have all been minutely divided by the Roman ceremonial.

At the top of the Scala Regia we were received by a servant of the palace, dressed in heavy red damask, cut in Spanish fashion. He took us to the right, and led us to another staircase, also of white marble, but steep and narrow, compared with the first one. The rooms, inhabited by the Pope, are still another flight of stairs above, but he is always carried up to them. When we had reached the top of the second staircase, another servant examined our papers, after which we were conducted into the front hall. The high and square room opened on the court-yards of the Vatican. The room was surrounded with arm-chairs and cushioned benches, lined with red damask, on which a numerous assembly was already seated. The people present formed a rather heterogeneous crowd; there were military men, prelates, even monks and persons of civil rank; but all were foreigners. Of Germans, I was the only one. Englishmen and Americans were also wanting; several Russians were present; the most of the others were Frenchmen and Italians from the provincial districts. A solemn silence pervaded the room; no one spoke to his neighbor, except in an occasional whisper.

I amused myself in studying the decorations of the room. On the walls, covered with red damask, were suspended three great pictures of modern masters, representing historical scenes from the lives of the last Popes. Each picture covered the whole space of the wall. Over the entrance-door a papal coat-of-arms was fastened, but not the heraldic signs of the Mastai family. A thick carpet on the floor, in vivid colors, completed the simple but dignified furnishment of this front hall.

The picture, which hung diagonally opposite from where I sat, and which I had a fine position to admire, represented the scene at the dedication of the Church of Santa Agnese, where the floor gave way, and the Pope was precipitated from the platform, together with many others of those present. In the background several beams having withstood the shock, still stand firm, and two prelates, who have clung to them, are gazing down upon the horrible scene below, bestowing the benediction *in extremis* upon those whom they consider hopelessly doomed. This the Pope is said to have reproved severely afterwards, although at the time he also was horrified. PIUS IX. is represented as standing; his high and stately figure rising above the timbers and the mass of human beings, covered with the ruins of the building. He gazes upwards, his beautiful brown eyes piercing the clouds, from which the Madonna smiles protection down upon him. That a vision of the Virgin *did* appear to him while he fell, the Pope has afterwards affirmed. Of course the prelates could not have seen the vision, or they would have felt perfectly secure, and thus have saved their benediction. The whole painting was excellent in coloring, delineation and grouping.

A house-prelate of the Pope, dressed in violet, appeared at the door of the front hall, leading to the inner rooms; he cast a look over the assembly, and then nodded to an old gentleman dressed in the uniform of a General, who, without having his name called, immediately arose and followed him. Horrified, I counted the number of heads present; they amounted to sixteen. At least two hours of patient waiting would be required of him who had the misfortune to be the last one. The General remained away a long while, and I was already meditating whether it would not have been more advisable for me, if I had contented myself with seeing the Pope in the streets. At last the house-prelate appeared for the second time, and read from his list a name which, although rather mutilated, I recognized as my own. We went from the hall into a gallery, ornamented with arras-tapestry, a little faded, and a few simple cane-seated chairs. The prelate beckoned me once more to be seated. He then placed himself right before me, and said, "You were not present at the beautiful ceremony which took place several days ago, in the American College, and at which His Holiness was present?"

I might have named several reasons which had kept me from accepting the invitation, but I thought it would be more polite to name in this place the most innocent one; I therefore replied:

"The appointed hour was so unusually early, that I should have been compelled to disturb my customary habits."

The prelate regarded me attentively, and an unpleasant smile played around his lips.

"It is an unhappy custom of many men," said he, "to pass their nights in society, and their mornings in sleep. At any rate, I can only regret that you were not present; you lost very much!"

And with a bow, half ironical and half polite, the prelate, who seemed to have some quicksilver in his veins, disappeared through a door, behind which I supposed the Pope to be. His words had irritated me a little. Did the man think he had a right to lecture me? But with his polite and refined manners, I could not hope of gaining anything in a contest with him. Real aristocratic impertinence is always accompanied by a certain elegance, and must be replied to either with equal refinement or cold silence, which latter way is perhaps the most dignified. But I was destined to experience also plebeian rudeness before I was done with my travels.

The Pope had recovered from the exertion of his first audience, and the prelate opened the door for me to come in. In the background of a long gallery there stood a table with a green velvet cover; at the side of the table an arm-chair; in front of the chair the Pope in a white gown.

I could not get tired of looking at this stately figure, these beautiful and amiable features, this dignified bearing. The outward appearance of PIUS IX. creates a most favorable impression. Of the many pictures which I have seen of him, there is not one which can be called a perfect resemblance; they all lack the amiable expression which the whole face reflects when he is speaking. The glance of his clear brown eyes became more benignant, and his smile more captivating, as I stood gazing at him; and he did not seem to be offended at my earnest examination. His metallic and full-sounding voice, heard above the tone of the organ in church, is in perfect harmony with his whole noble appearance. I felt sorry for the handsome, pleasant Pope, with the manners so altogether aristocratic.

The short audience was terminated, the Pope extended his white, well-shaped hand, for the usual kiss, with the beautiful parting words, *Siate benedetto!* I was almost melancholy when I left PIUS IX.; I could have prayed from my inmost heart for a peaceful evening to terminate the life of this kind and sympathetic man.

It is a pity that this man of all others must become a victim of circumstances! In private life he surely would have been worthy of the same love and reverence which the other members of his noble family enjoy. No Pope has ever been so little addicted to nepotism as PIUS IX. It is true that his first Minister, whose brothers have all become millionaires, does not imitate him in this respect. Kind, of a tender heart and a merry and jocose temperament, PIUS IX. is, nevertheless, totally unfit for the exigencies of present circumstances. He is but the play-ball of foreign influences, and his own ebullitions of passion; for he has the same violent temper which seems to be natural to all weak characters. Political questions make him at times almost completely crazy, for he knows not how to distinguish cause from effect, and the present complications weigh heavily upon him. In moments of great difficulties, his tender complaints change with outbursts of great violence. Occasionally, however, his natural good humor gains the victory; and then jokes and witticisms are uttered in the circle of his friends, which characterize most effectually his eccentric individuality.

A short time ago the Pope, after an interview with a foreign Minister, returned into his rooms, completely beside himself with rage. "Holy Father," said one of the Cardinals, to comfort him, "God will protect and help us; surely the ship of St. Peter will not be sunk." "Bah," replied PIUS IX., whom the pious speech did not seem to please particularly, "I do not care about the ship, but about the coach!"

The youngest son of a well-known Roman family had during forty years of his life excelled in nothing but his movements in the cotillons and the exemplary perseverance which he evinced in accompanying English ladies on their horseback rides through the surrounding sceneries of Rome. He only emerged in the Winter season from his complete nullity, and on that account was baptised by the wit of the Romans with the surname of *Musaicista*, because the Mosaic workers are likewise only employed during the season when foreigners arrive here. It is probable that the beneficiences attached to the exercise of his pleasant, social talents, were rather small. His feet became a little too stiff to dance any longer, and the escorting of blond young misses through the sceneries of the Campagna had not led to that only reasonable result, upon which such a man would be willing to rest after his arduous labor, *i. e.*, a rich marriage. The *Musaicista* was now approaching those critical years, where pleasure forms only a secondary consideration in what guides the conduct of a man, and ambition, the desire of a secure and brilliant portion in this world, gains the upper hand. The *Musaicista* grew tired of life, retired into a convent, and studied once more with great diligence half-forgotten Latin. The exile was only of one year's duration, however, after which the Pope sent for him, made him Monsignor, and the violet blue archbishop *in partibus* moves once more gracefully in the *beau monde*.

PIUS IX. is said to have a decided reverence for great names. He belongs, himself, to an old and altogether respectable family, of which the number is not small in the Roman Provinces. The Roman Principis, however, with the exception of the Colonnas and a few others, generally trace their pedigree back to a Pope, beggar monk, or some fortunate speculator; and make up in impudence what they lack in the way of noble parentage.

A curious spectacle is offered by the painted signs which the Roman Princip have the right to fasten on their palaces. They generally represent the insignia of the ruling Pope and those of the owner of the House. In the place of the family coat of arms there is often a shield, with cross-bars, bearing the inscription S. P. Q. R., (*Senatus Populus que Romanus*;) the same sign which we find on classic monuments. The right to use this insignia is also a prerogative of the Roman Principi. It often happens that a foreign minister or consul lives in one of these palaces; in which case he generally adds his own insignia—thus covering the whole front of the house with coats of arms.

Smoking my cigar, after dinner, in all comfort, and sitting before the window, I perceive the four coats-of-arms of the *Palazzo Torlonia!—O vanitas! vanitatum vanitas!* with what childish *bagatelles* does the human heart amuse itself! Each symbol has a relative value, if it represents an idea; but when this is not the case, the symbol becomes but a ridiculous plaything. Happy he who has not to bear the vanishing happiness and never-vanishing misery of earthly greatness, but is satisfied with inner success, enjoys labor on its own account. Such a one leads a life worthy of a man; with philosophic calmness he looks upon the tumult and noises of common life. Whoever feels too much offended at another's foolishness, ought first to ascertain whether his own mind is altogether healthy. Bitterness is always a sure indication of a diseased mind.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

The Great Eastern Coming to our Waters—Anticipated Governmental Appointment—Visit of Philadelphia Yachts—Important Arrests—Rowdyism Dying Out—The Grand Park—Lord Lyons—Business, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 30, 1860—P. M.

It is now settled that the steamer *Great Eastern* will visit our waters. She is expected to reach Old Point Comfort about the 3d of August, remain there a day, and proceed thence up the Chesapeake to Annapolis Roads, reaching that port on the 6th, to be on exhibition five or six days, returning to New-York to meet her time of sailing for Europe. The bonus demanded by the Company, or agents, to permit their steamer to make the contemplated visit, has been raised by certain individual and company subscriptions. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad puts up the lion's share. Next to this is the Norfolk and other steamboat Companies on the Chesapeake, which will be returned to them ten-fold in the way of excursions. Barnum's, the Eutaw, the Gilmor, and other hotels, also subscribed liberally. The Corn and Flour Exchange, I believe, gives five hundred dollars. Preparations are already being made for excursions, which of course must be greatly in vogue for some days.

I have information of a very reliable character from Washington, which leaves scarcely a doubt that Capt. SLACK, of the Marine Corps, will receive the appointment of Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, in place of Major SOUTHERLAND, recently dismissed. Capt. SLACK is a gentleman of high standing and fine accomplishments in every respect. He has performed noble service as an officer, and is very popular. It has, I believe, heretofore been customary to appoint the Assistant Quartermaster to fill such vacancies. Looking, however, to true merit and competency, Mr. BUCHANAN does well to ignore such precedents. The office is worth $3,500 to $4,000 per annum, and permanent during good behavior. It is also entitled to a Major's rank.

Three beautiful yachts fully manned, in all with about fifty men, arrived here yesterday from Philadelphia. They had a fine sail, and speak of numerous enjoyments incident to the voyage. They were met by several of our best Yachting Clubs, and welcomed on shore with loud huzzas. After going through our city and visiting prominent places of attraction, they left this afternoon for Annapolis, intending also to visit Old Point Comfort, the Rip Raps, Norfolk, and go hence by sea, stopping also at Cape May, Atlantic City, &c. They hope to meet and salute the *Great Eastern* somewhere *en route*.

It is now hoped, after much delay, that our police have arrested the man (LAGON) who so brutally murdered our esteemed fellow-citizen, ADAM B. KYLE, at the Fifteenth Ward election riot last Fall. One witness identifies him positively as the man who placed a revolver at Mr. KYLE'S head and deliberately blew his brains out. JOE EDWARDS, another notorious rowdy, has also been arrested upon a charge of being *particeps criminis* to this bloody deed. Murder, we are told, "will out"—justice is sometimes slow, but, through God, sure. The wicked shall not go unpunished.

Our new Police and renovated City Court have worked wonders in redeeming Baltimore from the incubus of this violent element. Three-fourths or more of all our previous difficulties, which served to disgrace us with a bad name, grew out of the imbecility, the drunkenness and debauchery of the City Court under Judge STUMP'S reign. Scoundrels knew they could escape punishment, and acted with impunity in defiance of law. The new jail has also had its good effect. It has instituted a system of solitary confinement, which, I am told, is a perfect terror to evil-doers. Previously, ten, fifteen and twenty prisoners, charged with offences, were confined in one room. Here they played cards, conversed freely, concocted mischief, and enjoyed the pleasures of congenial society, besides being supported at the State's expense. It was, therefore, rather a desirable retreat for them. Certain it is, there is now no better governed or more orderly city in the Union than Baltimore.

We have very hot weather, but remarkably good health prevails. Very many of our citizens are now at the various watering-places and Summer resorts. Mayor SWANN and his family are sojourning at Newport.

Lord LYONS paid our city a visit yesterday. He attended St. Paul's Church. He is *en route* to meet the Prince of Wales.

It is now settled that we are to have a grand park, embracing from five to six hundred acres, beautifully located in the northwestern suburbs of the city, at the extremity of Madison-avenue. No finer location could have been found. Nature has done much for it. This will be the crowning glory and beauty of Baltimore. Mayor SWANN and his administration deserve imperishable honors and credit for their efforts in securing this and other triumphs appertaining to our metropolis within the past four years.

Business is quiet, but prospects of a good Fall trade are very hopeful. XENOPHON.

A WEEK AT SARATOGA.

The Place and the Changes—Visitors—A Presidential Candidate and his Wife—Hotels, Amusements, &c, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA, Saturday, July 28, 1860.

Five years have wrought many changes in this always delightful watering place. These are uniformly in favor of its superior attractions. The hotels, the Broadway, the Lake House, the Congress Spring Grounds and Promenade have all been, and still are progressive; and I question if the shops, bazaars and other attractions of the Broadway have ever been so gay, as they certainly never were so numerous, as at the present time. It is doubtful, however, whether it be a charity to the great pleasure and health seeking public just now to say so much for Saratoga; for already, in this last week in July, nearly a fortnight before the usual high tide of visitors is reached, the village is full almost to repletion, with every prospect of thousands being added early next week by the Convention of the Young Democracy, and the week following by the Encampment of two of the oldest volunteer military corps of Albany and Troy. It may be replied, perhaps, that Saratoga, like one of our own accommodating New-York omnibusses, is never full; but while this may be true for Young America, it is hardly fair to our respectable old or middle-aged people, who, with their families, propose a quiet week or two at the Springs.

The week now closing has been one of continual pleasure and excitement, the latter running into politics as well as social life, for you must know that in the great caravanserai of the United States Hotel the "Little Giant" of Illinois has been *the* lion of the day; speaking, caucussing, and playing the agreeable to many more prominent or conspicuous people than belong to his own or any other branch of the Democracy. For some cause or other I find the Bell-Everett folks—and they are quite numerous, just now, in Saratoga—in especial good humor and spirits; and the irresistible conclusion is that Mr. WASHINGTON HUNT is not likely to stand alone in his proposed treaty, or coalition, if you please, offensive and defensive, with the Douglas Democracy of the Empire State, and the now doubtful and divided States of the South, where the old-line Whig force is supposed to stand a fair chance, with some extraneous help, to sweep the electoral vote. It would be here out of place to describe the appearance of Mr. DOUGLAS, or to speak of his ability or address. I may say, however, that whatever good impression or success he may claim on the occasion of his present visit, is due, in fair part at least, to the warm esteem and admiration almost universally accorded to Mrs. DOUGLAS.

At the United States we meet this week with a large number of old and prominent New-Yorkers—not from the City alone—and Southern people. And at the Union, Congress and new Clarendon an equal number of substantial, well-to-do and every way excellent people, from all parts of the country. The constant and informal interchange of calls and visits from one hotel to another renders the whole like a single party—the common place of consolidated daily union being at the Congress Spring, from 7 to 8 o'clock in the morning, wind or weather to the contrary notwithstanding. Several old and well-known Albany men are at the United States—Mr. THURLOW WEED, Mr. RUFUS H. KING and others; and Hon. FRANK GRANGER, from Canandaigua. The railway people from Baltimore and Canada, and from the Central line of New-York, are also in force, just now, to attend a Convention of the four lines. The Pennsylvania Central representatives are at the Clarendon, the Erie at the Congress and Union. From the City the old stagers at Saratoga are, as usual, quite numerous this season, and earlier on the ground than customary, to remain through the better part of August, and some of them into September. I have, in past years, sketched the portraits of many of these worthy burghers, who are the same to-day, in fresh and florid middle age, and in elastic and ever-cheerful advancing years, as in 1854 and '55. Most of them centre around the Union Hall, it may be from old association and the happy, if not pious, remembrance of what the house once was, when class and prayer-meetings filled its ample parlors at least three times a week, and the sound of the violin was heard but semi-occasionally, if at all. But I apprehend that the real key to their partiality is found in their own steady habit of going where they are well cared for, and where the comforts and other improvements of the establishment keep pace with the progress of the age—however its pious bands of brotherhood may have been invaded by pestilential bands of brass.

At the United States, I meet every day the well-known, jovial face of Peter Scriven. You doubtless understand that Peter is one of the inevitable notabilities of the Opera, the Avenue and of Wall-street—a merchant of the past day, who lives on his income and laughs at his losses, when these overtake him in Panama or Pacific. He once had a penchant for politics, and, under the sobriquet of "Major Jack Downing," indulged his fancy and set the country in a roar by his flashes of Yankee humor. He has yet something of a soft side for the mazes and complications of party contests, though not knowing at present exactly where he stands himself. I was not at the reception of Mr. DOUGLAS, on the balcony of the United States; but Peter describes it, with his usual raciness, as the welcome to a little gentleman, in a gray traveling suit, with a head of long, bushy hair, badly combed, who spoke, in reply to a poorly-read address, with unusual force and eloquence, and whose earnestness and energy fairly did for his matted head the office which his barber had neglected. His matter, if not ultra Southern, was all that the South could reasonably ask, and more (added Peter, with a sly wink) than they will probably get!

Mr. O. C. PUTNAM, formerly of the Clarendon, on Union-square, has opened a new house on the hill above the Congress Spring, under the same name. It has, perhaps, more of the modern improvements and style of quiet than any house in Saratoga. Here I found a number of Southern gentlemen—Ex-Senator FOOTE, of Mississippi; Col. COURTNEY, of Louisiana; Prof. JENNINGS, of the Nashville Medical School, and others—who speak of the Presidential canvass in their respective quarters as likely to turn in favor of BELL and EVERETT through the division of the Democracy.

The evening *hops* at the Congress and Union Houses are a delightful feature of the season. They are gay, joyous and elegant, without formality. The fine improvements in the saloons of Congress Hall a few years since, and the very large and commodious dining saloon, used also for the stated *hops*, which has just been completed and thrown open by the Union, afford every facility to these parties, without the risk of an uncomfortable squeeze in warm weather.

I could add much more of Saratoga to the present and only letter which opportunity will enable me to write, but apprehend that I already owe an apology for occupying so much of your space, if not for tiring the patience of your forty thousand morning readers. INTERMITTENT.

REDUCTION OF THE FEMALE FORCE AT THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.—There have been forty young ladies employed at the Mint for some time past, in adjusting coin. Uncle Sam's finances becoming somewhat reduced, it was determined to dispense with the services of seventeen of the number. As each of these forty ladies has at least forty friends of great influence, the selection of the number was a responsible and delicate matter for the Directors to assume. It was accordingly determined that the selection should be by "lot." Accordingly, forty pieces of paper, twenty-three of which were marked "returned," and the balance blanks, were placed in a box. Those who were so unfortunate as to draw blanks, received their pay and retired. The balance will be retained until the close of next week, when their work will cease until the close of next September. The pay of the young ladies is exceedingly liberal, and the demands for the position correspondingly large.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

LONG BRANCH.

What is to be Found There—How to Get There.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July, 1860.

The sea-breeze sets in about 10 o'clock, and ordinarily blows gently all day until about sunset, when it begins to increase, and by 7 or 8 o'clock the appearance of the people you meet makes you believe that, instead of being "two hours out of New-York," you are one of the Labrador astronomers, and have mistaken the season. It is now 6 o'clock in the evening, cool and invigorating, and we will walk to the dépôt of the new railroad. The whistle has sounded at Ocean Port, and we will just be in time to see the cars come in. A short walk, and we reach the railroad station. There is no covering over the long platform, but this we must excuse, as the road is new, and no time has been found for anything but to lay the rails and bring you here. Forty, fifty, sixty, sometimes seventy carriages are waiting in the inclosure; the drivers collected together denouncing the road which has cut off so much of their trade, bringing passengers to the very doors of the hotels. Presently the shrill scream is again heard, and the snorting iron horse comes around the curve in the road, with a long snake-like train of ten or eleven cars. The engine runs on a side-track, while the train enters the dépôt ground, and emits crowds upon crowds of well dressed people. Where are they all to find lodging and board. I look on the tops of the carriages and see "Metropolitan," "American," "National," "Congress Hall," "Mansion House," "United States," "Tremont House," "Key-stone House," "Pavilion," "Bath," "Lawn House," Conover's, and "Alleghany House." Thirteen in all, and thirteen better kept hotels nowhere to be found. Soon the crowd disperses to hot fish suppers and a sea bath, and I am left to my friend's conversation and my own meditations. He proposes a drive, and we call a carriage and away we rattle along the top of the plateau, within one hundred feet of the brink. It is lined with vehicles, from the splendid landeau, with servants in livery, to the donkey cart and goat phaeton. How the cool breeze invigorates as we dash along in front of the houses stretched for a mile or two along the edge. Here we are at the last hotel and a turn in the road; we turn the corner and follow the road into the country, and in a quarter of an hour reach the village of Long Branch or "The Pole," as people call it. Every house we pass shows signs of comfort. As we get a little back from the sea trees become plenty, flowers are blossoming—whitewash has not been spared, and you wonder whether any poor people live in this region. The village of Long Branch is not often described. It is a long, straggling village, with taverns, blacksmith shops, stores, two or three neat churches, and reminds you of the village described in Boz's sketch of the stage-coach. A little fancy-store we pass has eight private carriages drawn up along the sidewalk and gives you a pleasing idea of the brisk trade in worsteds and knitting materials. The only articles I see exposed for sale as we pass are a red flannel shirt and a pair of blue bathing trousers. We take another road to the hotel and are soon there and enjoying a "first-class" supper which haunts us all night, and we fancy the fisherman has us in the bottom of his boat with a whale lying across our stomach and a lion roaring in our ears. We start up and condemn ourself for letting our appetite get the better of our fixed resolution to take nothing at night but a cup of black tea and a slice of toast. But who can resist the sea-shore appetite and mine host's hot rolls and broiled sea-bass. Not you, I venture to say, Mr. Editor. It is a good work the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad has done in opening this place to New-Yorkers. I have been here once before but I then came in a boat which rocked me into a fit of suicidal seasickness as far as Sandy Hook, and then ran aground and roasted me for five hours in a broiling sun. This time I left New-York at 4 o'clock in a large steamer and sailed across the two finest Bays in the world, the New-York Bay and the Lower Bay, to Port Monmouth. This occupied an hour and twenty-five minutes, though the Captain declared it was just an hour. I then clambered up an inclined plane, with four or five hundred others, and got into the cars, and in thirty-five minutes more was at Long Branch, rushing for the hotel, as I have described others as doing. Did you ever notice how satisfactory it is to one, after he has secured a good room at one of these great watering-places, to watch the anxiety of the new comer, who has no knowledge of where he is to rest his weary head? Eighteen single men slept in the drawing-room the other night. Besides having to wait until the last person had left for bed, and being compelled to get up at daylight "to have the room swept," they were kept on the *qui vive* the few hours left them by the snoring of one or two, whose bass and rolls were too much for them. There are numbers here who go to New-York every morning, and return to their families in the evening; and, as the railroad, which is well managed, becomes better known, this place must become the Summer resort of thousands, who now scarcely know of its existence. Adieu. J. L.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Researches in Africa.

TRAVELS, RESEARCHES AND MISSIONARY LABORS IN EASTERN AFRICA. By Rev. Dr. J. LEWIS KRAPF. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Dr. LIVINGSTONE and Dr. KRAPF have made simultaneous explorations of the eastern coast and equatorial region of Africa,—the latter proceeding from the North and the former from the South, and both ending long and perilous journeys at points not five degrees distant one from the other. Between the discoveries of these two explorers, our geographical knowledge is materially increased. The present volume describes the topography, languages, people, customs and traditions of the tribes inhabiting the countries east of Ukambani. Dr. KRAPF'S residence among these people for eighteen years, as a missionary, gave him access to abundant sources of information, of the advantages of which he has fully availed himself. Receiving the valuable assistance of his missionary colleagues, REBMANN and ERHARDT, he was able to reconcile with his duties to the Church the more difficult task of scientific observation. While diligently propagating a knowledge of the Gospel among the heathen, he and his co-laborers found leisure for the study of philology, for tracing the courses of undescribed streams, for measuring the altitude of mountain-chains, for meteorological investigation, and for entering unexplored wildernesses. Some of the results of Dr. KRAPF'S former travels were published in the year 1843, while his later and more important journeys, ending in 1855, are described in this work.

Leaving Zanzibar in the Spring of 1844, fortified by an autograph letter from the Sultan, SAID-SAID, enjoining the natives to "behave well and be everywhere serviceable to him," Dr. KRAPF made his way up the coast to Mombaz, (lat. 4° 4′ S.,) where he studied and eventually mastered the Suahili language, unaided by European grammars or dictionaries. Thence he made frequent excursions to the Wanika-land, and cultivated the friendship of the chiefs, with a view to the establishment of a chain of mission stations. In the following year, he made the acquaintance of the Wakamba tribes, and prosecuted his missionary labors, with varying success, until 1848. At the beginning of that year, he completed his English-Suahili and Kinika Dictionary; and soon afterwards his colleague, REBMANN, undertook a journey to Jagga, over an unknown and dangerous route. KRAPF himself subsequently accomplished the tour of the Ukambani district, and succeeded in founding several new missionary stations. Meanwhile, ERHARDT prosecuted another set of inquiries, comparing geographical data, and reducing conflicting statements to a correct standard. Dr. KRAPF sums up the net results of his own explorations and those of his colleagues, in a succinct and readable narrative, followed by an appendix in which he gives a number of historical and literary data. He deduces the following conclusions from a general review of his labors among the native tribes, viz.: 1. That missionary enterprises in Eastern Africa must be attended with serious difficulties, partly in consequence of the utter indifference of the natives, and partly because of their aversion to new customs. 2. That little is to be expected from political changes in that region, and that European intervention in the affairs of the tribes can only be attended by disappointment and disaster. 3. That missionary effort, properly directed, without any attempt to force the natives at once from the belief in their cherished habits and traditions, but prosecuted in a self-denying and temperate spirit, will not be wasted.

Aside from the counsel which our author gives the Christian world in regard to the institution of missionary enterprises, he dwells upon the geographical peculiarities of the continent, and puts forth this theory of the

PHYSICAL CONFORMATION OF AFRICA.

"At last it happened that, as we were one November day discussing the matter together, and comparing what we knew of it with the physical conformation of Africa in the South and North, and in the East and West, at one and the same moment the problem flashed on both of us as solved by the simple supposition that, where geographical hypothesis had hitherto supposed an enormous mountain-land, we must now look for *an enormous valley and an inland sea*. With this solution the statements of our African informants completely harmonized, not only with what had been correctly given on former maps as previously discovered, but with what we knew of the conformation of the country from our own observation, extending over no small surface. If the centre of Africa were an elevated mountain-land, how could there be a flow towards the North of the whole series of rivers which the Portuguese cross on their route from East to West? And why have we not, flowing from the south side of the so-called Mountains of the MOON, a river similar to the Congo in the West, and the Dana and Jub in the East, which could not be much inferior to the Nile or the Chadda? Both these questions are completely solved by the supposition of an inland sea in Central Africa. The chief features then of the geographical conformation of Central Africa would thus be a very decided declivity from the north-west and south, *forming an enormous basin in the centre*; but towards the East an extensive plain, upon which, however, there is a very remarkable series of single and perfectly isolated mountains and mountain-groups, some of which the all-wise Creator and Architect of the earth has crowned with perenial snow, just where it is hottest, close to the Equator, to cool and refresh the earth, which seem to form the links of a chain running from South to North to join the so-called Mountains of the Moon, just where we have to look for the more eastern sources of the White Nile. Its western sources are probably close together in the neighborhood of the Shary, which flows into the Tsad, and of the Chadda, which joins the Niger.—p. 397.

FROM THE UPPER MISSOURI.

Expedition to Forts Benton and Dalles—Progress of the Detachment—Officer in Command.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT PIERRE, UPPER MISSOURI, Saturday, June 2 1860.

Among the various expeditions which have been dispatched by the War Department to the Indian country during the present Spring, not the least noticeable is that of a draft of recruits ordered to Oregon, *viâ* the Missouri and Fort Benton, and from thence by land across the Rocky Mountains to Fort Dalles. This expedition has for its main object the determining of the practicability of this route, not only for the passage of troops, but also for the emigrant to Oregon and Washington Territories. This detachment, consisting of about three hundred men, assembled at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on the 23d of April, where it was organized into a battalion of four companies, under the command of Maj. BLAKE, 1st Dragoons.

It was directed that the detachment should move from St. Louis on the 1st of May, in consequence of unavoidable delays, but we did not get under way until the 3d, when the "mountain fleet," as it has been styled, steamed away from the "Empire City" of the West." First was the steamer *Key West*, with one company on board. The *Chippewa*, with another company, followed, and in the rear was the flag-steamer *Spread Eagle*, bearing the pennant of "Choteau, Jr., & Co."

Our departure was the signal for a slight demonstration on the part of the good people of St. Louis, who, as we passed along the river, signified their good wishes by cheers, to which we replied in a similar manner, and also by the discharge of the small mountain battery with which these steamers are provided. Upon inquiring of Mr. CHARLES CHOTEAU, the contractor, and who accompanies the expedition to Fort Benton, I learned that the whole number of souls on board the three steamers amounted to six hundred and thirty-eight—made up of United States troops, Officers of the Indian Department, members of the American Fur Company, amateur sportsmen from the Eastern States, two artists from New-York City, and the officers and crews of the steamers—and that they were freighted, in addition to the baggage of the troops and their five months' supply of rations, with the Indian annuities of the Sioux, Crow, Blackfeet and Flathead tribes, besides the trading goods of the Fur Company, amounting in the aggregate to the value of $180,000.

The river journey to be performed on the Missouri is a little over three thousand miles, probably the longest ever attempted by so large a force. We pass through the States of Missouri and Iowa and the Territories of Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota, the latter of which, as your readers know, is not yet duly organized. From Fort Benton to Fort Walla Walla, in Washington Territory, we have a land route of about five hundred miles, when we again meet with water transportation to Fort Dalles, by way of the Columbia River.

Our start from St. Louis was an early one, but with a very low stage of water; in fact the Missouri was rarely ever known to be lower at that period of the year, either by the oldest steamboat Captain, or "the oldest inhabitant."

In this particular I deem the Department fortunate in having hit upon the present season to test the route, for if it proves itself practicable under these unfavorable circumstances, it certainly will be under almost any others.

The first twenty-two days out we accomplished but 1,050 miles of our journey, a distance which, in former years, and with even heavier loads, has usually been run in twelve days. The chief delay was caused by sand-bars and snags—both formidable obstacles to the navigation of the Lower Missouri—and we had almost begun to despair of reaching Fort Benton, when the river suddenly took an upward tendency, and in the course of 24 hours increased its depth two feet, giving us ample water to push on rapidly. With this rise—known here as the "June rise"—we expect to reach Fort Benton.

We are now discharging the freight for this post, (1,450 miles from St. Louis,) after which we push on to Fort Union, at the mouth of the Yellowstone, stopping *en route* to leave supplies for the Fur Company, at Forts Clark and Berthold. At the Yellowstone we will be reduced to the two steamers *Chippewa* and *Key West*, and all that are destined to Benton take passage there. It is hardly safe to predict the time of our reaching the Yellowstone, but I am of the opinion that it will be about the 15th inst., and if not delayed by accidents, we will be at Fort Benton on or about the Fourth of July.

I have omitted mentioning that accompanying the troops are five laundresses, who will, I am told, be the first white women that have passed over this route. Should they excite the curiosity of the Blackfeet tribe, it would not be surprising, as that people have never had but one white woman among them—the wife of a missionary.

For the information of their Eastern friends, I herewith add a list of the officers of the expedition:

Major Blake, 1st Dragoons, commanding, assisted by 1st Lieut. Livingston, as Battalion Adjutant, and 1st. Lieut. Smith, Quartermaster and Commissary. Medical Staff—Drs. Head and Cooper, the latter under contract.

The company officers are thus assigned: Company A (recruits)—Capt. Floyd Jones and Lieuts. Carlton and Pearce.

Company B, (recruits)—Capt. Lendrum and Lieut. Hardin.

Company C, (recruits)—Lieuts. Carr and Stoughton.

Company D (recruits)—Lieuts. Kawtz and Upham.

OREGON.

THE JAPANESE TREATY.—This treaty, as ratified, has been published. Its provisions are substantially as they have been heretofore given. It authorizes the residence of a diplomatic agent of the United States at Yeddo, and of consular agents at other ports, and of similar Japanese officials at Washington and our commercial cities. The ports opened to us are Simoda, Hakodadi, Kanagawa, Nagasaki, Neegata and Hiogo. These constitute the principal ports of the empire. In all these American citizens may freely reside, lease ground and purchase buildings, on the condition that no fortress or military building is to be put up, and that the Japanese authorities may at all times inspect their contents. In Yeddo and Osaca they will be also permitted to reside, but particular quarters will be assigned them, as may be arranged between the agents of the respective governments. The trade is unrestricted, except that the import of opium and the export of rice and wheat are prohibited. The object of this is to prevent the Japs from getting the means of intoxication, and to keep the home supply of the principal articles of sustenance fully equal to the demand. All foreign coin will be current as soon as its precise value can be ascertained and adjusted to that of the native coin. Americans in Japan are to be allowed a free exercise of their religion, and for that purpose to erect places of worship, which will be under the complete protection of the law; but they must not injure the Japanese temples, nor interfere with the ceremonies, nor offer insult of any kind to their gods. The Japanese are authorized to purchase or construct ships of war in our ports, and to engage also the services of American scientific men and artisans for their own purposes. In case he is applied to, the President is to act as mediator between Japan and other powers.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Speech of Hon. John Sherman at Columbus, Ohio.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Saturday, July 28, 1860.

Last evening Hon. JOHN SHERMAN delivered a short address, in the wigwam of the Lincoln Wide-Awake Club, to the citizens of this, the capital city of the State of Ohio. The speech was short, new and interesting. It was received with much applause, and as it seems to set forth the line of argument which the honorable gentleman will pursue during the conflict opening, I have thought it sufficiently interesting to transmit in full. The speech was as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It gives me pleasure to meet so many of the citizens of my native State here at its Capital to discuss the great political issues of the day. I shall not attempt to-night either to please your fancy, to amuse you, or to divert your imagination; but I intend to invoke the sober judgment of American citizens and American voters upon some great political topics that I shall present to-night.

We are on the eve of a Presidential campaign. Unlike former campaigns, two parties do not array themselves against each other for victory, but we have already four Presidential candidates in the field; each presented by large masses of our fellow citizens, and each demanding your support for the highest office in the gift of the American people. It is of the highest importance that the people of the United States should elect the next President. By the Constitution of the United States, in case some one of these candidates does not receive a majority of the electoral vote, the election devolves on the House of Representatives, and I say to you, with a full knowledge of the composition of that House, it will be a public calamity, a shame and a disgrace if the people should fail to elect a President. We know very well now, from the peculiar organization of the House of Representatives, that that body cannot elect a President of the United States. Under the Constitution the three gentlemen who receive the highest number of electoral votes are voted for for President in the House.

But the election is not there by representation, but it is by States, so that if it is thrown into the House the little State of Delaware has as much political power as the great State of New-York. South Carolina sets her vote against the State of Ohio, and little Rhode Island has as much political power as Pennsylvania; and we know very well, fellow-citizens, that if the election is thrown in the House of Representatives there will ensue a scene of strife, contention, bargain and sale that will be disgraceful, such as we have only experienced twice in our political history, and such as, I hope to God, we will never experience again.

We know that they cannot elect a President, because there are sixteen States that would cast their votes for LINCOLN, the Republican nominee; and the balance of the States, being a majority, will be divided among the various candidates, DOUGLAS receiving one, BELL one or two, and BRECKINRIDGE ten or eleven. The balance will be divided, their delegations being divided. So we know well that unless there are unwholesome and corrupt combinations that will be a disgrace to the people and the nation, the House cannot elect a President. Then, the election will devolve upon the Senate, and there you will have a President elected who has not been voted for by a single

cause that great question of Slavery, which forms the lever of the wedge which divides men and splits parties asunder, before which all these other questions are of little importance, that question divides the votes of members, and not the question of Catholic or foreign influence.

I cannot see why any intelligent American—I don't care who he is—why he should not cast his fortune either one way or the other. Let him go with the Pro-Slavery ticket, or let him support the tenets of the Republican Party.

THE DOUGLAS WING.

Well now, fellow-citizens, how is it with the Douglas Democracy? That party has but one single idea. Its organization is based upon one idea—the idea of Squatter Sovereignty—and that is a most unmitigated and most unadulterated sham. [Much applause.] They tell us that the people of a Territory have the right to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way. They tell us so, but they know better, because their own laws and their own propositions don't make it so. They say in their newspapers and on the stump that the people of a Territory shall decide the question of Slavery for themselves. We know that under Democratic administration, and even under Douglas administration, the people of a Territory have no right or power to prohibit Slavery. I will prove that to you, to show you that this pretence is an unadulterated sham.

What is the political power in a Territory? There is the Executive, the Judicial and the Legislative. Do the people of a Territory exercise the executive power of the Territory? Not at all. The President of the United States appoints the Governor of a Territory, and he exercises all the executive power. Do the people exercise the judicial power? Do they elect their Judges? Oh, no! The President of the United States appoints all the judges of the Territory, and these agents of the President exercise all the judicial functions of the Territory. Ah! but say Mr. Douglas' friends, they have the Legislative Assembly. Let us see. They may elect a Legislative Assembly, and yet an appointee of the President may veto the law, so that it takes two-thirds of the Legislature to pass any law upon the subject of Slavery; and all there is of Squatter Sovereignty is the power to control one-third of the legislative branch of the Government. But, even that is not all. There you have the Supreme Court of the United States, to which both wings of the Democratic Party—the Douglas and the Breckinridge—have pinned their faith; there is the Supreme Court of the United States, which has already decided that the people of a Territory cannot prohibit Slavery. The Douglas platform says expressly that it will abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. The celebrated Wickliffe resolution expressly and distinctly affirms that the Douglas wing of the Democratic Party will abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States as to the extent of the power of the Legislative Assembly.

Where, then, is Popular Sovereignty? My old friend SAM MEDARY gave his opinion of it by vetoing a law of the Legislature of Kansas on the subject of Slavery, and another Governor by vetoing a similar law in the Territory of Nebraska. What is there, then, to Popular Sovereignty? There is nothing but the name. It is nothing but a gull-trap to deceive and mislead honest men.

A SPECIMEN BRICK.

I intend to illustrate, without being personally offensive, some of the beauties of Squatter Sovereignty, but calling to your attention the conduct, in a few leading items, of your distinguished representative, my friend and colleague Mr. Cox. [Laughter and applause.]

I was down in this county four or five years ago, and as you do not know much about so humble an individual, I will say that I was born away down here, and when in Circleville when Mr. Cox was running for Congress, I saw a flaming handbill inviting "all men, all women, and all children; old and young, rich and poor, lame and sound; all kinds of people who were opposed to the unholy attempt made by the Black Republicans to force slavery into Kansas," (much laughter,) to come in and hear SAM COX. I had then just retired from Kansas, where Democratic agents, with bayonets and United States arms, taken from the United States armory, were endeavoring to force Slavery upon the people of Kansas, and where we Black Republicans were endeavoring to resist it, peacefully if we could, but with force if we must; and this hand-bill struck me as rather funny, but I supposed it was all right, and that friend SAM COX would find there was some little mistake, and that he would join the Black Republicans and help them oppose the unholy attempt to force Slavery into Kansas. He went to Congress, and for a month or two he acted pretty well. He made a pretty, flowery speech against the Lecompton constitution, and I thought he had discovered the error that was in the handbill and had seen that he ought to have inserted the Democratic Party instead of the Black Republican. We voted together. But in a little while, by some mysterious influence that I don't exactly understand, (for I have not yet read the Covode report, having been engaged with other matters,) but which I leave you to discover, much to my surprise this friend of mine turned in and voted for the English bill, which by his own declaration was ten times meaner than the Lecompton bill. [Applause and laughter.] So it was, my fellow-citizens. The Lecompton bill was an attempt by force to fasten Slavery upon the people of Kansas, while the English bill was an attempt by bribes to induce them to come in as a Slave State. He voted for the English bill. I supposed he had found out his mistake again. [Laughter.] Well, during last Winter there was some trouble with the Northern Democrats. They were called upon to do a good deed of hard work, [laughter] and some dirty work, too. [Renewed laughter.] I will give you some items to show what Northern Democrats are compelled to do to stand with their party. They are over and over again, and almost every day, compelled to decide the question—had I not better leave this Democratic party? or shall I compromise, and tamper and fool with this question any longer? Now, Mr. SAM COX and his Democratic associates desired to elect a Democratic Speaker. They put in nomination Mr. BOCOCK, a gentleman of high character. I voted for him. He did right. He did what the Democrats of this district expected him to do. I don't blame him for it. He voted for an able and intelligent gentleman for Speaker of the House, a member of his own party. But the interests of Slavery demanded that somebody should be elected besides a Black Republican; the interests of Slavery did not care, however, who it was. I want to show you who he, in carrying out that policy, was required to vote for. He voted for Gen. HAMILTON, of Texas, an open and avowed disunionist—a man who actually proposed them and there to dissolve the Union. That I will prove, for I intend to read to you an extract from a speech of Gen HAMILTON, made on the 26th of January, 1860. He said: "I believe that a dissolution of the Union is this day upon us. The Union, Sir, is being dissolved now. It may be in the power of the conservative elements of this House to arrest it, but that cannot be done by the election of a Black Republican Speaker." He goes on to speak of the people of Texas, and says, "Yet that people are now solemnly resolving that it is better that the wheels of Government should be arrested where they are to-day, and no organization ever effected, than that the candidate of the Republican party should be elected and placed in the Speaker's chair. In the fear that my colleague and myself may not get our mileage and *per diem* here, the Legislature of Texas is now appropriating $20,000 out of the Treasury of the State for the purpose of defraying our expenses." Mark what I shall now read you. This gentleman, in conclusion, says: "Let us at once despair of electing a Speaker of our side, and disrupt the Government by preventing organization by the election of a gentleman of the other side." He was a man who not only threatened the Union, but who proposed that dissolution should occur there because the great body of the representatives of the people of the United States wanted to elect the speaker they had selected. And he and others did enter into a written combination to make use of parliamentary tactics and dilatory motions, and in that way break up the government and dissolve the Union of the States.

When my friend, SAM COX comes among his constituents and talks to you of the Union of the States and of his love of the Union, and of his being in favor of the people ruling, remember always that he knowingly and deliberately voted for a man who, then and there threatened to disrupt this Government, destroy this fair fabric of liberty and all because the Republicans chose to prefer a Republican speaker.

That was not all! There was one thing that my my friend Cox would not do. He said so on the floor of Congress. He said so everywhere. He said so in private conversation. Maybe he will say so now. He said he never would vote for a Know-Nothing. I suppose all his German and Irish constituents rose up in judgment before him; he saw that those men elected him, and therefore he said he would not vote for a Know-Nothing who would drive all the Germans out of the country, and all the Irish into the Red Sea, one of those "bloody Know-Nothings." The pressure came, and, sirs, he not only voted for a Know-Nothing, but he voted for the nominee of the American Party, and for the man who was voted for by every South American in the House. He voted for the man that was selected as the nominee of that party for Speaker of the House. I have here some of the views of that gentleman, which I will read to you to show you what kind of a "bloody Know-Nothing" he voted for. [Much applause.]

Now, my German friends, I don't claim to be more a friend to you than to anybody else, because I regard all American citizens, native or naturalized, as standing on a footing of perfect equality. I don't make appeals to the Irish, or German, or any other persons. I appeal to American citizens, native or naturalized; these are the views of the gentleman that my friend Cox voted for. That gentleman was elected on certain resolutions, one of which I will read for you:

"*Resolved*, That the corruptions, frauds, extravagancies, tyrannical proscription and mal administration of the affairs of the General Government by the party now in power, have been so enormous and glaring, and so entirely unjustifiable and abominable as to call upon all good men and patriots of the First Congressional District of North Carolina, and everywhere, to unite together, and use all proper efforts to expel them from power, and to put in their places honest and better men."

He voted for a gentleman who denounced his party as dishonest and disreputable; who charged the administration with corruption, fraud, extravagance, tyrannical proscription and mal-administration. [Applause.] I believe this resolution was about true! [great applause,] but how my friend Cox, a Democrat in regular standing in the Church, could vote for a man elected on a resolution such as that I don't know; how the mere party drill can compel the representative of the capital district of Ohio to vote for such a man I cannot see.

That is not all. My friend Cox is pretty good at dodging. He said this gentleman was not a K. N.; he was not even an American; he was an old Whig. Now, he was elected by the Know-Nothings, and put in nomination by the Americans, and he desires himself to be an American. I don't know what better evidence you want; but he ran upon another resolution, which I will read:

"*Resolved*, That we have unimpaired confidence in the correctness of the principles of the American and Whig Parties, and a full appreciation of the necessity of introducing them into the administration of the Government, for the purpose of protecting our liberties and the institutions of the country from the dangers of an insidious foreign influence, which is seeking to corrupt and finally destroy them."

In other words, the Germans and Irish are leagued with the Democracy, and they are an "insidious foreign influence, seeking to corrupt and overthrow our Government" Yet my friend Cox voted for a gentleman who stood upon those resolutions, and my German and Irish friends are expected to throw up their hats and say "Hallelujah." [Applause and laughter.]

Another thing. My friend commences his speech with "popular sovereignty; the people shall rule." That is in every word and every line like "Dandy Jim from Caroline;" yet he voted for a Know-Nothing and for one who was in favor of protecting Slavery in all the territory of the United States, who was a slave-code protectionist of the most ultra character. I have here his declaration to that effect. Mr. SMITH told Mr. ADRAIN "that in his opinion the period of five years for naturalization was altogether too short, and that in his published speeches throughout his district, when running as a candidate for Congress, he had advocated its extension to at least ten years." During the same conversation he expressed his views on the Slavery question, maintaining that Congress should interfere and protect slave property in the Territories if necessary, and utterly rejecting the great Democratic doctrine of popular sovereignty.

There I have endeavored to show you that my friend Cox, like some others, in adhering to the Democratic Party by the mere force of party necessity and party drill was compelled to vote for a disunionist, for a Know-Nothing, a man opposed to popular sovereignty and a believer in slave codes and slave protection, and yet you are expected to vote for him, and if you don't do it you will be turned out of the Democratic Party. I can only say to you that the Republican church is broad enough, large enough, and free and liberal enough to receive all such. [Applause.]

THE BRECKINRIDGE PARTY.

I must hurry on. I will not waste much time with the Breckinridge Party, although it is the only real antagonist of the Republican Party. I have no doubt this Douglas rebellion will be like other rebellions in the Democratic Party, and that the men who follow it will come into the Democratic Party again of necessity, when DOUGLAS will be wiped out. [Applause and laughter.] At least, the great body will go over again to the Democratic Party, and I guess a good many of them are taking an early seat in the synagogue. [Laughter.]

The Breckinridge Party is the representative of the Democratic Party, because it is the representative of the interests of Slavery, and it has the boldness to come out and say that slaves are regarded by the Constitution as horses and wild beasts, and may be taken into all the Territories of the United States, and there held in spite that you and the great mass of the American people think it is wrong.

That is the position of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. There will be not many in the great Free State of Ohio that will vote for this ticket, but there is where the Democratic Party stands, and there is where the Democratic organization will be found hereafter.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Let us pass on. How is it with the Republican Party? It has taken position upon every living and vital question of the age. You cannot go to a Republican and ask him of any, but he will meet you face to face, and will tell you what he thinks upon all these questions. He won't say one thing here and and another in South Carolina, but he will proclaim his principles everywhere—where mob-law and mob-violence will not drive him out: and I tell you, my fellow-citizens, the day is not far distant when the great idea of the Republican Party will be proclaimed everywhere. [Applause.]

What is the position of the Republican Party? We are no narrow-minded zealots. We admit that we have no power to interfere with Slavery in the Slave States. It is still prosecuted by slave law. We don't propose to interfere with it there. All we say is, that the territory of the United States is the common property of the United States, and that Congress, under the Constitution, has power to make laws for the Territories; and one of the wisest laws that could be made for a Territory would be to exclude Slavery therefrom. [Great applause.] That is the position that was held but a few years ago by Whigs and Democrats in all the Northern States. The Republican Party stands where everybody stood ten or twelve years ago. If we can do it by Congressional law, well and good; if not, we will take Popular Sovereignty and do it. I voted for a law this Winter to abolish these territorial governments, and let the people rule: let the people elect their own judges and governors. Give us a real Popular Sovereignty, and then I believe the people will exclude Slavery; but this sham Popular Sovereignty, where the President makes the judges and governors—where the veto power and the courts all stand to protect Slavery in the Territories—from such a kind of Squatter Sovereignty, "good Lord deliver us!" [Laughter and applause.]

Well, now, in regard to another great question. The Republican Party has a policy, and no other party has. We are in favor of appropriating the Western lands as homesteads for free men: we are in favor of excluding speculators and keeping the public domain for the sons and daughters of American citizens who may seek to better their condition in the world, giving them a quarter of a section each for their own use for cultivation. [Applause.] I don't know but my friend Cox voted with the Republicans on this question. Every Republican voted for it, but the Democrats as a party, and no other party, professes to be in favor of a Homestead law.

Not only is the Republican Party the only one that has taken a definite position on these questions, but the Democracy dare not even vote for a law prohibiting polygamy in Utah, for fear the same power should be exercised as to that other "twin relic." They were opposed to setting an evil example. They would not prohibit polygamy because that would set a pattern as to Slavery in the Territories. The institution of serfdom, by which white men are held as slaves, is now in existence in New-Mexico. The Republicans proposed to wipe it out, and my friend Cox voted against it. Were they in favor of serfdom? I don't know but the Republican Party was the only party that dare take the position that serfdom, polygamy and all those great evils shall be abolished in the territory of the United States. [Applause.]

Well, now, another principle the Republican Party has come out in favor of. We believe the expenditures of the General Government should be reduced to the lowest possible limits, and the Republican House of Representatives has already reduced them from $15,000 to $20,000 in a single year. We believe, further, that all the money that should be collected to pay these expenses should be collected by duties on imports, and that in laying these duties on imports respect should be had to American labor. In other words, that American labor should be protected against the pauper labor of Europe. [Much applause.] That I believe is a true and correct principle. The Republican Party is the only party that dare take position on this question.

Is there any other question now dividing the American people? If there is, speak it out, and I believe I can show you that the Republican Party has taken position boldly upon it. It plays a bold and manly game. It asks no combination, no compromise of interests, to elect a Republican President. [Applause.] The labor of the free men of this country is the wealth of the country, and whenever one of you free men go to your harvest-fields and cut your grain, you do something to contribute to the wealth of the country. We then believe that free men are the men to look to to develop the wealth of the country.

MINORITY VS. MAJORITY.

Our Government for the last twenty years, under the guidance of Democratic Administrations, has been conducted simply in the interest of Slavery. I have been in Congress five or six years, and I say that on every important question brought before the House of Representatives the Democratic Party, as it is now organized, has uniformly voted in the interest of Slavery. You may point out any single measure, and I will show that it is so. The Democratic Party voted for the Lecompton bill, and for the English bill. The Democratic Party it was that beat the Homestead and the Preëmption bills—that beat your bills against serfdom and polygamy. It is the Democratic Party that has made our Government to fester with corruption, until the air fairly stinks with the load. [Applause and laughter.] There has not a single thing been done by the Democratic Party within the last few years, since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but has been done in the interest of Slavery, and we believe it is time for the free men of the North to assume their power. We are eighteen millions of people; they are but eight. Yet they would govern us. That the majority to rule. I want the majority to pass laws, and I want the majority to act as the judges of those laws, and I want the majority to execute those laws. As one of that majority I will trample upon no right of the Southern States. I will do nothing to impair the rights of the minority, but I say the majority shall rule in the Government. The interests of the slaveholder—antagonistic to the interests of free labor—have controlled this Government long enough, and it is time that you, the free citizens of the land, born here or elsewhere, should govern for a while. If we don't do better than the Democratic Party has done, turn us out. [Immense applause.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

What interest could be jeopardized by the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN? Are you afraid that HAMILTON or YANCEY will dissolve the Union? Are you afraid of these fire-eaters? When I hear these threats it makes the Anglo-Saxon blood rise in my veins, and I would say, "Gentlemen, we hear your threats with contempt. Attempt to execute them. You will vipolate the laws of your country and the ordinances of God and you deserve and will receive the punishment due to the violation." [Long continued applause.] If a man comes to me and threatens to steal my property, will I give him half and let him come back and ask the other half? No! I will say if he steals my property I will send him to Columbus—to my friend Cox's district, in the Penitentiary. [Applause.] Why, then, my fellow-citizens, can't we all join together and elect old LINCOLN? There is no reason. No intelligent man in the Northern States can give a reason. The Democratic Party is played out. [Laughter and applause.] Why, Sirs, the highest type of civilization among the Southern Democrats is a negro slave working on a cotton field, a Yankee overseer, and a planter in a palace, and that has governed us for a number of years. Our idea is that all men are equal, made so by God. If there are any natural inequalities in the condition of men, none but Providence can make them. All men are politically free, all men are equal, perhaps not in mental ability, but in political rights, for all men have a right to enjoy the blessings of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." We believe a majority of these men should govern the country, and the deliberate sense of the majority is that ABRAHAM LINCOLN shall be the next President. [Much applause.] Why can't you help to elect him? The Republican Party has not chosen to place before you the name that some of you would have selected, but they have offered a man who will not witness corruption, nor allow corruption to flourish under him; a man who, by the testimony of friend and foe, is an honest man. He is a man, too, that is able; who was able to beat and conquer on his favorite hobby of Popular Sovereignty, the king of Squatter Sovereignty himself—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. [Renewed applause.] He is a man of tried ability and of conservative ideas; a man who can give a reason for his opinions, and if you don't think so read that famous speech he made in the Cooper Institute in New-York; a man moderate and conservative, but determined. When old ABE (he is not so very old and I like to call him so) puts his foot on a rail it has got to be split. [A VOICE—"Hurrah for old ABE!" and cheers.]

There is another thing. He is a man of the people. If England, France or Austria were about to choose a ruler, they would not take "Old ABE;" his birth and career in life would not suit. He is a man raised amid all the hardships of the early settlements, and most of those I have the pleasure to speak to might know something of those days of toil. He is a man that has gone through every stage of life, and he has carved his own way from the humblest sphere until he stands now as the candidate of the only great political party of his country. [Applause.]

I have ceased myself, to care anything what they call me. I don't think Old ABE LINCOLN cares whether they call him a Black Republican or a White Republican. When I first went to Congress, I heard these men denounce the Republicans as a miserable little faction thrown upon the surface by a wave of popular tumult. I have lived to see this little party beat down and live out all parties that stood against it, and now it stands seeking against a combination to obtain the election by the people of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as President of the United States. [Applause.] Sustain LINCOLN, and I tell you the Homestead bill will be settled; the Pacific Railroad will be settled; Polygamy in Utah, and Serfdom and Slavery in New-Mexico will be settled, and there will be an end to extravagance and corruption in the Government, and ABE LINCOLN will indeed be President of the United States.

After thanking the audience he withdrew. C. M.

Letter from Hon. Jefferson Davis.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS wrote the following letter in reply to an invitation to address a Breckinridge ratification meeting at Vicksburg, Mississippi:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to acknowledge yours of the 2d inst., informing me that the Democrats of our county were to assemble on the 14th to ratify the nomination of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, and that they particularly desired me to be present on that occasion. My health does not permit me to return home at this season, and to the many regrets connected with that fact is to be added the inability to unite with my Democratic neighbors in declaring our acceptance of the ticket which is the fair exponent of our political faith. Though we cannot but lament that in a general Convention Democratic delegates denied articles of our creed so essential as to produce division, it is a matter of congratulation that our party had enough of vitality to bear amputation, and adhering to fundamental principles, to give us good candidates on a good platform.

Believing the preservation of the Government in its vigor and purity to depend mainly on the Democracy, I hoped earnestly for its unity and harmony; but when it became manifest that the organization and consequent power of the party could only be maintained by the surrender of constitutional duties, I rejoiced that Mississippi was represented at the Convention by men who were equal to the nobler part of vindicating her equality and honor, regardless alike of empty promises and emptier threats.

To admit that our property is not entitled to receive from the General Government such protection as it affords to the property of other sections, is to consent to be degraded below our fellows. Such a proposition needs no argument—to state it is to present its condemnation. Our party alone, of those now seeking popular support, recognizes the equality of the right of the South to the common Territories, and pledges there to give Federal protection to the property of our citizens by all the constitutional powers of the Federal arm. Can a Southern man hesitate under such circumstances as to which of the tickets he will adopt?

The political sky is daily growing brighter, and permits us to look with increasing hope for the triumph of the National—that is the Constitutional Democracy.

Please offer assurances of my affectionate remembrance of my friends and neighbors, the Democrats of Warren, and believe me to be, very truly, yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Gen. Lane Visits his Father's Birthplace.

During his stay in North Carolina Gen. LANE visited his father's birth-place, which is about six miles from Raleigh. On his return to Raleigh he was entertained at the house of Mr. MORDECAI, who had invited a number of the General's relatives to meet him there. During the course of the entertainment, Gen. BARRINGER proposed:

"Gen. JOSEPH LANE: The soldier, the patriot, the statesman. The friend of equal rights; the friend of a Constitutional Union."

The *Press* thus sketches Gen. LANE'S response. After returning thanks for the honor done him, he alluded briefly to the troubles which now disturb our country: to the fanaticism that engrosses the mind of the masses of the North; the darkness which hovers over our political horizon, and the conflict which is being waged against the constitutional rights of the South. He announced himself to be the firm friend of a Constitutional Union—a Union that would guarantee equal rights and equal privileges to the people of every State and Territory. He was not for Union upon any other terms; a Union that did not protect the rights and privileges of all was not worth preserving. He called upon his relations to calmly survey the field before them; to study the nature of the crisis with which the country was afflicted, and to act dispassionately and honestly for themselves and their institutions in the coming Presidential struggle. He was well acquainted with the nature of the country's peril. He knew it to be a struggle between a Constitutional Union and fanaticism—a struggle between equal rights, equal protection, on the one hand, and aggression on the other. He would make them no political speech, for he was dining with his own relations; but he would not forego the opportunity of admonishing his friends and relations of the great importance of being thoroughly and firmly united in their views and actions. They had friends at the North. They had friends in the great North-west; they had friends on the Pacific coast who were watching with anxious concern the interest of all sections—friends who would fly to their aid in the hour of oppression. And said he, his face lighting up with the enthusiasm of a patriot, "Should your rights ever be invaded, should your property ever be endangered, should your lives ever be jeopardized, I would fly to your relief from my far-off Pacific home and give all the powers of my arm and my head in your defence, in defence of the rights of the South. I would consider the fight the battles no sooner than I would go to Maine to fight her battles, if her citizens were oppressed, her rights were invaded, and the lives of her citizens were in jeopardy. I would maintain the Constitution as it is, and the rights of the citizens of all sections as they are." The General made some complimentary allusions to the services of Mr. CANTWELL, who served under him during the Mexican war. He was warmly applauded through his whole speech.

Brief addresses were also made by Mr. PHILLIPS, Gen. LANE'S traveling companion, Mr. CANTWELL and others.

Political Miscellany.

HOW ALABAMA STANDS.—Col. CLEMENS, late editor of the Memphis *Enquirer*, in a letter to that paper, says of the prospects in Alabama, where he is now staying: "Placing no great reliance upon the reports I hear daily from other parts of the State, and judging only from the feeling manifested in this stronghold of Democracy, I tell you with entire confidence that you may set down Alabama as lost to BRECKINRIDGE. He could not carry the State to-day, and will grow weaker from this time until November. The only thing which ever gave the Secession Party any strength in Alabama was its assumption of the name of Democracy, and when that is torn away they will dwindle into a faction too contemptible to excite the fears, or disturb the peace of the country." The Mobile *Tribune* cannot stop to count the BRECKINRIDGE papers in the State, but numbers sixteen DOUGLAS journals already. It puts it down as certain that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE cannot carry the State.

A JANUS.—The Grand Junction *Quidnunc* has two editors, one the friend of Mr. DOUGLAS, the other an ardent supporter of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. One disports himself on the inside of the sheet and the other on the outside.

MASS-MEETING AT BATAVIA.—Every measure has been taken to secure an immense gathering at the Republican mass-meeting appointed to assemble at Batavia on the 2d. Free trains are to be run on the Canandaigua and Attica roads, and the express trains on the Central line are to stop at each station to accommodate those who desire to attend the meeting. The speakers are to be Gen. Wilson, of Massachusetts, Hon. W. A. Howard, of Michigan, Hon. John Covode, of Pennsylvania, and Gen. Nye. The Wide-Awakes of Rochester, Buffalo and Batavia are to attend.

AN INDIGNANT FRIEND OF Mr. BELL.—Mr. F. H. PIERPONT, a prominent supporter of Messrs. BELL and EVERETT, writes from Fairmont, Va., to the Baltimore *Patriot*, reviewing Gov. HUNT'S late effort at Albany. He cannot see why BRECKINRIDGE is to be preferred to LINCOLN, if an election by the people is desired, for the former, if chosen at all, will undoubtedly secure the votes of a minority. Mr. PIERPONT says in conclusion:

"If Gov. HUNT is determined to turn the Bell and Everett party into a nose of wax to serve the behests of cobbling politicians, to secure the election of particular favorites, let him say so. The idea was first started that the Bell and Everett men were an 'aid society' to the Democracy. But, after the division at Baltimore, it was evident that the Democracy, instead of one 'aid society,' had formed two for LINCOLN. But the Governor seems bound to carry out the first idea, that he will not let the Democracy defeat themselves. Oh, no, they are so national, especially the Yancey wing, that all the Bell men in the North must unite with DOUGLAS to defeat LINCOLN there, that LANE may be President. Is not this a bright idea? Yet it is the legitimate logical consequence of Gov. HUNT'S proposition. Any man that begins to make propositions publicly for political intrigue shows its impropriety. The only true democratic mode of making a President is for a man to vote for the electors who represent his sentiments, and if a majority of such electors are elected according to the Constitution of the United States, let them elect their President, and there is the end of it. But all attempts to get the people to enter into unholy combinations to do one thing to prevent another that a third, more to be deprecated than the second, may happen, ought to meet a prompt repudiation by all the people of every party, unless politics is a mere game, to be played at as gamblers play at cards, to make money. All who view politics in this light are welcome to play as they please."

A POLITICAL CLAM-BAKE.—A great clam bake is to be held at Nyatt landing, near Providence, R. I., on Thursday. Senator DOUGLAS, it is expected, will be present and make an address. Excursions by steamboats and railroad have been so arranged as to insure an immense gathering.

IS Mr. DOUGLAS A CATHOLIC.—Some of the Western papers which advocate the election of Mr. LINCOLN are endeavoring to excite prejudice against Mr. DOUGLAS by proving him to be a Catholic. "Washington," whom the *Press and Tribune* of Chicago indorses as responsible, says: "In answer to your inquiry, 'Is DOUGLAS a Catholic?' let me say that he is the renter or owner of a pew in a Catholic Church in Washington; that the door of the pew has on it a large plate inscribed with his name, 'S. A. DOUGLAS,' and that whenever he goes to Church in Washington City, he sits in that pew. There he is believed to conform to the ceremonial requirements of the Catholic Church and to indorse its policy."

Hon. W. B. GAULDEN, OF GEORGIA, ON THE STUMP.—Hon. W. B. GAULDEN, of Georgia, publishes a card in the Savannah *Republican* announcing his intention of doing all he can for Mr. DOUGLAS by stumping the State industriously.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The Boston *Post* has the following announcement:

"The National Democrats in New-Hampshire, friendly to the election of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, will hold a Convention at the Eagle Hotel, Concord, N. H., on the 2d of August, for the purpose of perfecting their organization and nominating an Electoral ticket. It is very desirable that there should be as full a representation as possible. The advocates of Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and LANE have been so grossly libeled and so bitterly denounced by the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS, that it is a necessity forced upon them to practice efficient concert of action in defence of themselves against malignant aspersions and ruthless persecution."

Gov. HUNT AND Mr. GREELEY.—Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT has replied at length to the strictures upon his political course by Mr. GREELEY. He says to that gentleman, "You clothe yourself with curses as with a garment, and pour forth a turbid stream of hatred, malice and all uncharitableness. You recognize no such thing as an honest difference of opinion. Those who dissent from you are Turks, infidels and enemies of mankind." Mr. HUNT then traces the course which he has taken in politics. Until 1855 he and Mr. GREELEY traveled the same road. Then when the latter proposed to dissolve the Whig Party, Gov. HUNT refused to sanction the plan and he claims that he was honest in his course. It could not have been personal motives which prompted him to this course, for promises of abundant reward were made him by the Republicans if he would go with them. Gov. HUNT then reasserts the positions taken in his speech at Albany, says that he believes that a majority of the thoughtful, patriotic portion of the Republican Party would prefer the election of BELL and LINCOLN as a solution of the present difficulties, and thinks that Mr. GREELEY may yet urge upon the Republicans in Congress the propriety of voting for them should the election go to the House. Mr. GREELEY replies to this letter, which is characterized by much harsh personality, in a more moderate vein, tracing the Ex-Governor's course step by step, and claiming that he did virtually abandon the Whig Party in 1855 by giving his countenance, if he did not give his vote, to the Know-Nothings. He coincides with Gov. HUNT in believing that LINCOLN, BELL or EVERETT will be the next President, but thinks the prophecy might have been shortened by omitting the last two names of the trio. Mr. GREELEY defends his opinions as expressed in 1858, that the Republicans in Illinois would best serve their cause by returning Mr. DOUGLAS to the Senate, and concludes by saying that he will desist from urging political action regarding Slavery when the Slave States shall disclaim all intention of extending their peculiar institution beyond its present limits, and not until then."

HON. W. L. YANCEY TO VISIT NEW-YORK.—The Selma (Ala) *Reporter* learns that Hon. W. L. YANCEY is soon to come North to stump New-York and Pennsylvania for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. The Louisville *Journal* does not anticipate that his mission will be successful.

FATE OF CANAL COMMISSIONER FOLLETT.—The Albany *Standard* gives a rumor that this gentleman is to be appointed United States Marshal, in place of Mr. SIMEON JEWETT, who will be removed.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN THE LAND OF STEADY HABITS.—The New-Haven (CONN.) *Journal and Courier* states that an examination of the records of the last State election, reveals the fact that no less than 550 votes were cast of which no record can now be found.

APPREHENSION.—Hon. T. C. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, publishes a card to the people of that State, in which he expresses the apprehension that there is a design on foot to give the electoral vote to BELL and EVERETT, and that a portion of the Democracy abet the scheme.

THE LEXINGTON MONUMENT AND STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—Mr. DOUGLAS, in his recent trip to Massachusetts, paid a hasty visit to Lexington to view the first battle-field of the Revolution, and the site of the proposed monument to be erected by the Lexington Monument Association, of which he is one of the vice-presidents. After viewing the premises, and learning more fully the object of the association, he expressed himself highly gratified with the noble and patriotic enterprise undertaken by the association, and has given full evidence of the sincerity of his profession by the following note to the corresponding secretary of the association:

BOSTON, Thursday, July 19, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inclose my check on the Artisans' Bank, of New-York, for one hundred dollars, which you will do me a favor to hand to the proper officer, to be applied to the erection of the Lexington Monument. With my thanks for the civilities extended to me in my visit to-day to the birth-place of the American Revolution,

I am, very truly, yours,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 31.

$1,000 S. City W. L.	102½	100 Harlem R	16⅞
5 000 Kentucky S. 6s.	104¾	5 Nor. & Wor. R.	39¾
5,000 Ill. Int. Im. '47	105	20 do	39¾
1 000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90½	250 Reading R.	b6⅛ 48¾
12,000 do	90	100 do	b10 48¾
4,000 N. C State 6s	97	200 do	48¾
16,000 Missouri 8. 6s	81½	200 do	48¾
4.000 Cal. State 7s	90	200 do	48½
55 000 N. Y. Cent. 6s	95	1950 do	48¾
1,000 N. Y. C. R. 7s	101¾	200 do	s60 48
5,000 E. 1st M. bs	103	200 do	s30 48
1,000 E. 8th M. bs	75	400 do	b30 48¼
10,000 E. C. bs. 1871	81	400 do	48
3 000 H. R. 1st M.	105	50 do	s10 48
4 000 M. C. R. 8 ₱ c. 1	150	150 do	48½
M. & F. C. bs.	98	300 do	48¾
1.000 do	97¾	300 Michigan Cen. R.	69¾
16 000 N. 1st M. s7	85	50 do	b60 69¾
1.000 do	86⅛	150 do	69¾
5.000 Mich. S. S. F. bs.	81	500 do	69¾
5,000 do	s0¾	200 do	b60 60
2 000 Ill. Cen. R. bs.	95	1530 do	b30 60¼
13 000 La C. & M. L. G. bs	28⅜	50 do	s60 59¾
2.000 do	28¾	100 M. So. & N. I. R.	s30 18¾
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	61	10 do	18¾
8.000 do	61¾	100 do	18¾
5 000 do 2d M.	35	10 do	19
2,000 Han. & St. J. R. b.	76	c'o	19¾
3,500 L. E. & W. 2d M. bs.	45	200 do	b30 19
5 000 Del. L. & W. 2d m	102	400 do	b10 19
39 Bk. of Commerce	110	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	44
40 Am. Ex Bk.	102½	50 do	42⅝
80 Union Bank	103½	600 do	43
80 Chatham Bank	99¾	100 do	43¾
10 Bank of North Am	108	150 do	44
10 Bank of North Am	108	250 do	44
50 Grocers' Bank	99	200 do	b30 44¾
15 Continental Bank	101½	150 do	b60 44¾
10 Artisans' Bank	97½	10 Panama Railroad	126¾
10 Penn. Coal Co.	87	80 Ill. Cen. R Scrip	77
65 do	86¾	50 do	78
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 98¾	100 do	b60 75¾
6 do	83¾	400 do	75
445 do	84	50 do	b60 75
100 do	b60 84¾	100 do	74¾
100 Erie Railroad	b30 24¾	400 do	b10 75
687 do	24	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	10
687 do	b10 24¾	52 Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	91
500 do	24¾	12 Ga. & Chic. R.	72¾
600 Huds. River R.	57½	200 do	b60 72¾
300 do	57¾	100 do	b60 72¾
50 do	b60 58	300 do	72
50 do	b60 58¾	150 do	71¾
100 do	s60 57½	350 do	72¾
200 do	57	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	b10 38
200 do	s30 57¾	1600 do	38
150 do	57¾	100 do	b60 38¾
100 Harlem R. Pref'd.	43¾	100 do	s7 38
100 co.	43½	100 do	s5 38
380 do	43¾	100 do	s60 38
300 do	b60 44¾	200 do	38¾
100 Ch., Bur. & Q. R.	b30 84	100 do	s10 38½
50 do	84	400 do	b60 38¾
50 do	83¾	450 Chic. & Rock I. R.	77
152 do	83	300 do	77¾
150 do	b60 83½	100 do	77¾
150 Mil. & Miss. R.	9	200 do	b60 77¾
100 do	9¾	11 Erie R. Asse'd Stk.	23
100 do	b60 10	237 LaCrosse & Mil. R.	2

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 Tenn. 6s, 90	89¾	50 Mich. Central R.	68¾
6,000 Missouri S. 6s	81¾	350 do	b60 69¾
10 000 La C. & M. L. G. b.	26¾	50 do	68¾
5 000 L. E. & W. 1 M. s	75

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 8 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Ariel*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon: MATINEE—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

WINTER GARDEN—JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT—TYROLEAN DIVERTISSEMENT—THE COOPERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—DOMBEY & SON—MISCHIEVOUS ANNE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ARTISAN OF LYONS—THE GHOST OF THE INN—THE DEVIL'S OAK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—PAINTINGS AND STATUES.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

European advices five days later are received by the arrival of the steamship *Prince Albert* at St. Johns, N. F., *en route* for this port, from Galway on the 24th inst. There is nothing new from Syria. Active preparations for an armed intervention were making by France, and it was reported that Russia also had expressed a desire to cooperate with France and England in the restoration of order. The Turkish Sultan had written to both France and England, expressing his grief for what had transpired, and promising to make an effort to reestablish order. From Naples we learn that the Ministry had concluded to withdraw their resignations, the King having taken measures in accordance with their desires. Still further concessions had also been ordered by the Government, such as the removal of the Royal Guard, the abolition of the punishment of the bastinado, and the discontinuance of the custom of imprisonment in secret dungeons. No further fighting in Sicily is mentioned. GARIBALDI had announced his intention to annex Sicily to Sardinia. Advices from China to June 7 are received. It is announced that hostilities were about to commence; and in connection with this fact it was reported that a Russian army of 12,000 men were marching on Peking. This report, however, needs confirmation. Our dispatch, together with our files by the *City of Washington*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool on the 18th and Queenstown on the 19th ult., affords various other items of interest.

The Pony Express, which arrived at St. Joseph, Mo., on Monday night, brought advices from San Francisco to the 19th July, Oregon and Washington to the 13th, and British Columbia to the 14th. The nominations of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, and BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, had been received in California by the respective wings of the Democracy with the usual demonstrations of approval, salutes having been fired by each in all the principal towns of the State. It is considered certain that two electoral tickets will be nominated. A Douglas ratification meeting was to be held in San Francisco on the evening of the 19th. A statement of the operations of the Mint for the past year shows the gold coinage to have been $11,900,000, and the silver coinage $500,000. Further discoveries of silver mines are reported near Owen's Lake, on the eastern slope of the mountains, about two hundred miles below Washoe. Discoveries of gold are also announced in Oregon and British Columbia—the former on the tributaries of the Des Chartes River, and the latter in Okonagon and Iseuelle Counties. Indian troubles are reported in the whole Pacific region.

The bark *Carrie Leland* arrived at San Francisco on the 16th ult., from Kanagawa, Japan, on the 23d of May. There is no news of importance. American vessels were obtaining cargoes without difficulty, but the price of goods had advanced considerably.

The Pike's Peak Express arrived at St. Joseph yesterday, from Denver City on the 23d of July. Scenes of violence and bloodshed were becoming numerous in the mining region. No less than four shooting affrays are reported, all of them involving the loss of life.

Our Washington dispatches mention a rumor that there is a well-organized movement in several of the Southern States looking to a dissolution of the Union, on the plan promulgated by Mr. KEITT. It is alleged that agents have already gone abroad to ascertain what course England and France will pursue in the event of the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. These rumors, most likely, may be traced to sources in the interest of the Douglas wing of the Democracy, whose interests may be furthered by the spread of such reports.

The State Convention of the Young Democracy met at Saratoga yesterday, most of the Assembly Districts being represented. No business of importance was transacted, the day being spent principally in listening to addresses from Mayor WOOD, Gen. FOOTE of Mississippi and others.

Senator DOUGLAS arrived at Concord, N. H., yesterday, and was received by a great crowd, headed by four bands of music and a procession of carriages. Mr. DOUGLAS made a speech in response to the welcome, in which he discussed the old question of Lecompton.

The speech of Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, delivered at Columbus, on Friday evening last, is reproduced in our columns this morning. It will be found well worth perusal, as a calm and sensible view of the questions at issue in the present campaign. He considers Mr. BRECKINRIDGE as the true representative of the Democracy in the struggle, and believes that Mr. DOUGLAS will eventually find himself at the head of but a faction of the party, when he will be entirely extinguished.

The Young Men's Republican Union, at Stuyvesant Institute, last evening, listened to addresses from Hon. O. S. FERRY, of Connecticut, and A. J. SPOONER, Esq., and some capital campaign songs from "The Continentals" of Philadelphia.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the New-York State Teachers' Association, Prof. J. N. MCELLIGOTT, President, and the third annual meeting of the New-York State Association of School Commissioners, Hon. H. H. VAN DYCK, President, assembled at Syracuse, for a three days' session, at 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday. Several important reports are to be made, and the subject of the natural order of development of the faculties will be fully discussed. A paper, entitled, "The Education we Need *vs.* the Education we Get," by H. L. STUART, of this City, is announced for to-morrow.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the Appropriation bill, including the item of $105,000 for entertaining the Japanese, passed, by a vote of 13 to 4. The semi-annual report of the Fire-Marshal was received, from which it appears that there were, during the six months ending May 21, 239 fires, of which 67 were incendiary. Total losses, $1,546,211. The greater portion of these occurred in December and January, and took place in Ann, Fulton and Beekman streets. During the six months 62 deaths were caused by fire, of which number 26 persons were occupants of tenement houses. The number of arrests during the period was 27.

It is believed that the fire on Monday evening in Fowler's Buildings, Nos. 98, 100 and 102 Nassau-street, was caused by an incendiary, as it broke out on an unoccupied floor of No. 100, and pieces of paper saturated with camphene fell into the street while the firemen were at work. The total loss is less than was at first supposed, the aggregate damage amounting to about $38,000. Most of the occupants were fully insured.

The *Great Eastern* arrived at Cape May at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. A great deal of dissatisfaction is reported as existing on board, owing to bad management on the part of the officers. Water was scarce, and an accident occurred by which a considerable portion of the provisions had been rendered useless

A military company from New-Haven, the Emmet Guard, arrived in this City yesterday morning, and were received by Company A of the Sixty-ninth regiment. The company numbers about 75 men. They will be reviewed to-day by the Mayor in the Park, and will visit various places of note, and will return home to-morrow.

There was much excitement and irregularity, with a large business, in Stocks yesterday, caused in part by a failure among the jobbers. The market finally closed firm. No variation in Money or Exchange.

Cotton is unchanged. Coffee is active, closing buoyantly. Molasses is in limited request at steady rates. Sugars are quiet; refining grades heavy. Naval Stores are steady. Spirits of Turpentine in fair request at the close. Flour is firmer and more active, chiefly for export. Wheat is a shade better, and in fair request for shipment. Corn is rather firmer, and in good demand for export and the East.

Our Material Prospects.

The recovery of the country from the financial depression growing out of the crisis of 1857, has hitherto been checked, if not embarrassed, by bad crops in one portion of the land or the other. The grain failure, season before last, was almost general. Last year, the West produced a partial wheat crop and a fair average of Indian corn. A general good harvest throughout the agricultural States was reserved for the present season. While the yield is now conceded to be large and well distributed in the great staple of wheat, and the season produces abundance, later in the year, in the not less important product of corn, we hear some complaints coming from the planting districts of the South. There has been too little rain for cotton, and the drouth and extreme heat have been damaging, in a large degree, to the auxiliary crops of corn and potatoes. The absence of rain was also injurious to the wheat yield in Georgia, Alabama and some portions of Tennessee. These facts qualify in a measure the otherwise general congratulations through the middle and Northwestern States in regard to the harvest. Their surplus will undoubtedly be large, and there is little danger of famine prices in the less favored sections in the lower Mississippi Valley and on the Southern Atlantic seaboard; the less so, as the export demand for grain and flour from France and England is likely from present appearances to be at moderate rather than at extravagant rates. That this demand is already here, and is to continue within a moderate scale of prices, there is little or no question, notwithstanding the favorable turn in the harvest weather in the west of Europe. The very latest accounts are significant of a continued good demand for foreign grain in London and Liverpool, without reference to the precise extent of the English yield. The active and profitable employment of manufacturing labor throughout the Kingdom has an important bearing, of course, on the consumption of cheap bread, and as the old supplies of English-grown wheat are conceded to be moderate and the new yield not likely to be above, if equal to, a fair average, the question of demand on this country, with its liberal supplies nearly or quite ready for market, would seem to be already decided.

Should the drouth make further inroads upon the cotton crop, the probability is that the whole damage will fall much below the increased planting, and in any reasonable event, we think we may safely anticipate a crop equal to last year, the figures of which will reach the extraordinary total of 4,600,000 bales. And if the barely possible result that no more than last season is to be produced or gathered this Fall should be brought about, there is every assurance that the planters will make up in the enhanced price what they lose in their calculation of the weight of their crops. In brief, the cotton interest is one that, from its successive and highly profitable gains ever since the crisis, as well as for several years before that disastrous season to other great interests, is amply prepared to take care of itself and to stand alone, so far at least as all domestic considerations are involved. The English trade in this staple is an independent affair, and there the consumption is so vast and so entirely dependent upon the American crop, that it would seem like croaking to anticipate any important check to the steady demand upon the product of the planting States. On the other hand, our New-England mills will require an increased amount of the raw material. There the progress of material and financial recovery has been both rapid and enriching. We have seldom, if ever, known such general and profitable employment for manufacturing capital and labor. The former is especially encouraged in the line of all cotton fabrics, and the effect out of New-England is important upon the import wants of the country. During the last financial year the New-York market distributed of Foreign Dry Goods one hundred and five millions in value, against ninety-five millions during the less prosperous years of 1858–59; yet of this increase of ten millions, not a dollar was in cotton fabrics. The figures of the two years are almost identical. The additional wants of the country were supplied from our own cotton mills, and the comparison of the first half of the current calendar year is yet more striking. We have distributed through the New-York market weekly, one-third less foreign cotton goods than for the corresponding period of last year. The figures, in other words, fell for the six months ending June 30, to $10,457,000 from $13,951,000 for the same six months in 1859, while silk goods, which we have not the means of manufacturing, were wanted in larger quantities by several millions, than the year before.

We might speak with about equal confidence of the coal and iron interests of the Middle States. If not so fully prepared to meet foreign competition, they have been for the past year or two, neither unprofitable nor indifferently employed, and for the seven months of the present year, the excess in the product, was gradually and surely advancing prices of Anthracite Coal, attest the rapidly improving state of the trade.

The recovery in our railway prospects might also be here adverted to, but as this, so far as the great trunk lines between the West and the Seaboard, and the important lines terminating on the Lake ports of Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, &c., are concerned, is intimately connected with the present abundant grain crops, and the general consequent ability of the West to employ these lines, we need scarcely prolong our present remarks on the improved material prospects of our once more prosperous and happy country.

Massacre of Christians in Asia.

The war of the Allies to prop up Turkey, cost, it is estimated, half a million of "Christian" lives, if troopers and sabreurs, Zouaves, Chasseurs d'Afrique, and swearing and drinking guardsmen, can be called by that heavenly name;—cost them not simply by disembraining and disemboweling in hot conflict, or by the tender mercies of long-ranges, but by the cruelest horrors of the hospital, the ghastly facts of which, as regards the French troops, have never come to light in French journalism, and are imperfectly known even in the British, whose "own correspondents," sought to have light shed on them. The world will will never have official knowledge that sometimes three-fourths of the French cavalry and infantry died without ever striking a blow. It should apply to the British transport-ship captains who took allies for the nonce out to the Crimea, and carried back but a fourth of the original number, for the slight reason that the rest had gone to eternity, through exposure, sickness and a bad commissariat. We trust that some day the real cause of the havoc may come out; but meanwhile would ask was not the whole war a piece of folly and a sham, in view of the recent part Turkey has taken in massacres of the Christians?

The terrible accounts already published of murders of hundreds and thousands of Christians by the ravening infidels, are intensified by the news, details of which we give in our present issue. Damascus, as was feared, was assailed by the Druses; and five hundred Christians have perished. It is awful to have to record such facts. Christians—men and women—near the birthplace of the religion which we profess, and yet surrounded by men of a hostile faith, armed even to destroy, and capable of the most intense savage fanaticism. Here, where custom sanctions and the State recognizes our creed, where Divine worship is attended by social honor, worldly profit, and no dissidence of faith, much less menace and peril, it is most hard to realize the ordinary condition of Christians in the Orient, and most of all when hell-dogs are let loose to hunt down and destroy all who profess the faith. Damascus, one of the earliest names dear to the Christian heart and memory, identified with the conversion of the Colossus of the Apostles, has been delivered over to the wrath of the slayer; and what new horrors are in store the imagination may readily conceive. For it is now plain beyond denial that the accursed Turkish Government, in whose defence Christian blood was made recently as cheap as ditch-water, is *particeps criminis* in this war. It effectually hounds on the murdering hordes, and until forced, did not offer to raise a hand in defence of the immolated or menaced brethren. Of the poor remnants who survived former Arabian persecutions, perhaps hardly one may be left to tell the story—all may be destroyed before the Anglo-French intervention in their favor takes effect.

As the news thus goes to show that the danger of further excesses is imminent, and as we know how large a body of Americans are among the endangered population, it becomes interesting to know what part this Government is to play in the duty of protecting the Christians. It surely will not stand wholly idle, leaving to the European Powers the vindication of our national rights and the safety of American citizens, without even the affectation of action. In admitting, as it has just done, the propriety of foreign intervention for the protection of French and English citizens in Mexico, it confesses its obligation to do the same office for Americans in Turkey. But we shall probably have no more stringent measures than the dispatch of two or three rickety and slow-gaited frigates to reinforce the Mediterranean squadron, which will probably arrive in time to witness the dismemberment and partition of the Turkish Empire. Let us, at all events, have some evidence that the lives of our missionaries, merchants and travelers in the East are not matters of utter indifference to the Government.

THE LITTLE BILL OF THE JAPANESE.—The Board of Aldermen has declared its confidence in the Japanese Committee, by voting the payment of $105,000 required by BOOLE and his fellows. There was a feeble and doubtless sham effort to obtain some of the items; but items were not to be had. In reducing the amount of their little bill from the possible figure of $150,000, to that which proved acceptable to the Aldermen, the Committee had made every concession consistent with its dignity to the universal outcry of the public. To go further would have been to admit the equality of a City Father with the civic children, and, in general, the right of the tax-payers to know how their money is disposed of;—innovations which must clearly overthrow the entire framework of municipal government to the very foundations. From this point of view, the result cannot otherwise than satisfy the true conservative, who has the slightest regard for local traditions, and who believes that the City has seen few brighter eras than that of the ever-memorable forty thieves.

The courage with which this business has been prosecuted is seasonable and refreshing. There is every reason to believe the conspiracy to defraud originated with the news that the Japanese were at Panama; and that the first step of those engaged in the plot was at the same time to prepare the public mind for a vast outlay, and to defeat any appropriation in advance. The speculation was to be at once enormous and indefinite. Hence, when $30,000 was named and urged as a fitting expression of the corporate hospitalities, and public opinion was rampant at so extravagant an estimate, the only course of the Common Council was to defer the consideration of the subject until the arrival of the visitors rendered consideration improper. The Joint-Committee had then *carte blanche* to rifle the treasury. So to trust them was as sensible as to sign a blank check, and hand it to a community of highwaymen, or to a charitable building association, or to a campaign club; in fact, to have confided in either of these opportunities for squandering money would have had rather the preference in point of prudence. It was therefore conspicuously intended from the first that a nice and comfortable thing should be made of the job by all concerned in it; and if the design is realized, so much the better for Committees and Innkeepers, and so much the worse for that patient brute, the people. The latter unfortunately has but one chance at resistance, viz: at the next Charter Election, where there is every reason to anticipate the reëlection of all these men with enhanced opportunities for peculation. Thus will it be while our institutions and the standard of popular morality remain as they are.

An Important Decision.

The suit between the New-Jersey Railroad Company, as proprietors of the bridges across the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, and the Hoboken Land Inprovement Company, was decided on Monday by Chancellor GREEN. It will be remembered that last Winter the Hoboken Company obtained from the Legislature a charter for a railroad connecting Hoboken with Newark. This result was only attained after a desperate struggle—the forces in favor of the charter being led by Mr. E. A. STEVENS, the President of the Hoboken corporation, and also of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, while the opposition mustered under Mr. JOHN P. JACKSON, the Vice-President of the New-Jersey Railroad Company. While beaten in the Legislature, the latter had left the stronghold of the Courts, uniformly partial in New-Jersey to the interests of close corporations. The New-Jersey Railroad threw itself upon certain old charters for toll-bridges across the two rivers separating Hoboken from Newark, and contended that the monopoly secured by those papers must bar the prospects of their antagonists. The cause was argued at great length and learning before the Chancellor, who in his decision has ruled against the Hoboken party on all the points raised by it, except one, and that happens to give the entire victory to that side. Chancellor GREEN holds that a special privilege granted seventy years since, for a toll-bridge, was designed to apply to such modes of locomotion and transportation as existed at that time; and it could not have been in the minds of the legislators to apply it to locomotion and steam, and rail, for the very obvious reason that such facilities of travel were then not even dreamed of. He therefore regards a bridge exclusively used for the transit of Railroad trains as not in conflict with the rights of the New-Jersey Company; and so renders his dictum. The case will doubtless be carried to the Court of Errors, where there is little prospect of so wise a decision being reversed.

The principle here enunciated is important, not merely because it throws open the road between Hoboken and Newark, but because it will enable the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, through which New-York is now brought in contact with the vast mineral wealth of Pennsylvania, and with all the resources of the West, to extend its rails to Jersey City from Elizabethport, their present terminus. Other enterprises hitherto checked by this supposed monopoly, will also doubtless now take root and flourish upon its ruins. Whether as a result of this side issue, the defences of the Camden and Amboy Monopoly may not suffer damage, remains to be seen. From remarks of the Newark papers we judge the New-Jersey Railroad will not be unwilling to give the business that direction.

THE RUSSIANS IN CHINA.—Among our foreign advices is the brief announcement of the advance of forty thousand Russian troops upon Peking, with a comment implying the improbability of the rumor. Nothing, however, is more probable. Russia has never permitted any European intervention in Chinese affairs without seizing the occasion to grasp a principal share of the advantages; insomuch, that the successive missions of the British Envoys, Lords MACARTNEY and AMHERST, are well known to have had no other effect than to draw the Court of Peking into closer *alliance* with that of St. Petersburg. At the approach of the Anglo-French expedition of 1858, two treaties, embodying valuable concessions, were obtained by Russian diplomacy; concessions so valuable, as not only to admit a Muscovite embassy to Peking, but to enlarge the Asiatic Empire of the Czar by the long-desired acquisition of the Amoor region, embracing the larger portion of the Province of Manchooria, where the actual Chinese dynasty had its origin, and where the bones of its Emperors are always entombed. With the short-sighted politics of an Oriental Power, the present Emperor confided in the favor thus secured with the Russians to strengthen him in his ignominious treatment of the allies; and when the backs of these were turned, and danger from that quarter was no longer imminent, the Russians received a taste of Tartar perfidy, in a practical refusal to surrender the Amoor valley. The Russian settlements along the river have been infested by Chinese war-parties; Chinese officers have exacted tolls and collected customs; and so great have been the vexations and molestations of the settlers, that the progress of Muscovite energy in that direction has been entirely suspended. Nor have the treaties been in other respects better regarded. Diplomatic intercourse between the two Powers has been surrounded with augmented difficulties. The Russian college in Peking is little else than a jail. The imposts upon traffic through Kiachta have experienced no ameliorations. In these circumstances, possessing so many valid grounds of complaint, and distrusting further employment of diplomacy, even if the channels of negotiation were open, Russia can hardly be expected to refrain from recourse to arms as the only practicable means of enforcing the repudiated treaties. An opportunity such as is promised by the formidable armada of the French and English is not to be neglected; and there need be no surprise if the triumph of first capturing and occupying the capital of the Chinese Empire should fall to the Muscovite.

ABOLITIONIST DISCOURTESY.—At the opening of the Statistical College, now in session in England, Lord BROUGHAM thought it proper to call the attention of Mr. DALLAS, who was present by invitation, to the fact that a negro was in the room. Lord BROUGHAM undoubtedly meant this as a piece of pleasantry, but by this act he convicted himself not only of a violation of Parliamentary rules, scarcely to be expected from one of his years and experience, but also of a decided breach of common politeness. The majority of the meeting appeared to view the observations in this light, and greeted it with very partial applause; while Mr. DALLAS did not even vouchsafe his thanks for being informed of so interesting a fact. The negro referred to so pointedly stood up and assured Lord BROUGHAM and all present that he was a man—a lesson in natural history that seemed scarcely called for by the occasion and the assemblage, unless it is the custom in England to class negroes with gorillas and other animals of the bifurcated order. A Democratic Congressman, not long since, drew attention to the British Minister, while in the House, by calling him by name, but the discourtesy was promptly rebuked. Such an example is the last that a cultivated scholar and refined gentleman like Lord BROUGHAM would be expected to adopt; and it is, therefore, gratifying to observe that the venerable peer has sought an early opportunity to make proper apologies to Mr. DALLAS.

Minor Topics.

—The nobility of England are coming to a very singular complexion. It is but a few days since the son of a Duke was committed to a debtors' jail, and now a Prince figures in a Police Court. Last arrivals tell us that His Royal Highness Prince EDWARD, of Saxe Weimar, unlawfully passed through a toll-gate, refusing to pay the toll amounting to 3d., for which offence he was brought before the Hammersmith Police Court, and sentenced to pay that sum and 2s. costs. *Noblesse oblige* will henceforth have a wider and more singular signification than ever. A Peer bankrupt for a paltry £1,000, and committed to a common jail in default of payment; and a Prince declining to pay a three-penny toll except on compulsion;—what sadder commentary on patrician institutions can be imagined, what sadder picture of patrician poverty can be presented? It is quite likely that we may yet be called upon to contribute for the relief of English peers and princes as we have before for the relief of Irish peasants.

—The *feuilletons* of the French journals have reached such a pitch of immorality as to draw the attention of the Minister of the Interior. The latter has just issued a circular to the *Préfets*, in which he discourses on the evil as follows:

"The facile literature, looking for its success only to the imprudence of its pictures, the immorality of its intrigues, the strange perversity of its heroes, has in our day reached a deplorable and dangerous state of development. Invading nearly all periodical publications, taking advantage of their periodicity to keep the public curiosity in suspense from day to day, and incessantly eager, it spreads forth in profusion the inexhaustible fancies of the most ill-regulated imagination."

The circular concludes by calling upon the *Préfets* to use every means in their power to repress so scandalous an evil. Whatever other matter of moment may occupy the attention of the Parisian authorities, they still seem to keep the morals of the people under strict surveillance.

— The Hartford *Times* has a pleasant story of a young man who came down to this City to see the big ship. After an absence of two or three days, he returned to his happy home in Hartford. On being asked his opinion of the *Great Eastern*, he declared, with a very naughty oath, his firm conviction that there was no such ship; that the *Great Eastern* was a myth, and New-York a swindle. The only memento he preserved of his visit to the Empire City was a miniature warming-pan, fashioned of brass, which he called a watch, and which he obtained by exchanging a gold lever and paying a respectable "boot." The young man is satisfied with his trip, and the wonders he has seen, but he has lost all interest in marine architecture, and it is not probable that Noah's Ark itself could again tempt him so far from Hartford.

— The Presidential campaign always breeds newspapers, as the overflowing of the Nile breeds frogs. We mean no harm by the comparison, which, like the boy's whistling, "did itself." This City has already gained a new Douglas organ, the *Sentinel*; a new Breckinridge organ, the *Volunteer*, implying, we suppose, by its name, that the Secessionists are not the Regular Army of the Democracy, made its appearance yesterday, under the editorial supervision of Mr. C. E. L. STUART, formerly of the *Daily News*; and rumor, with her brazen face and iron tongue, proclaims the speedy establishment of a formidable Douglas battery, under the command of that fearless political Garibaldi, GEORGE SANDERS.

—The *Australian and New-Zealand Gazette* has an account of what it terms, "an interesting discovery," namely, the existence of "native" diamonds, by an Irishman named O'NEILL. Rubies and other gems, of very small size, had previously been found in the same deposit. The diamonds, being discovered in Australia, of course, were native, unless O'NEILL, who may be a descendant from the great Hibernian family of that name, had plucked them from the coronets of his ancestors, and the brooches of their wives, in which case they would be transported Irish diamonds, of which class of jewels Australia, as well as America, is understood to have a full share.

— The report that Judge HALIBURTON, better known to the literary world as "Sam Slick," recently died in Halifax, is untrue. The papers chronicle the decease of Sir BRENTON HALLIBURTON, late Chief-Justice of Nova Scotia; but the families are different, nor are the names similarly spelled. In a literary point of view, Judge T. C. HALIBURTON died some time since; as the *Clockmaker*, he suffered his works to run down, pursuing the peculiar vein of humor he developed until it palled; but physically he is at present alive, and, by last accounts from England, well.

— It is rather singular that with so much of real tragedy and comedy in the world, we should still give ourselves to the mimic. Did players, indeed, follow the advice of HAMLET, and "hold the mirror up to nature," theatres would be much less frequented than they now are. We lend our sympathy to conventional wretchedness and woes of the stage,—real misery has little of it.

Personal.

Senator SEWARD, with a large party of New-Yorkers and others, has been visiting Little Sodus Bay. Mr. SEWARD'S health was never better, and he is ready at the proper time to buckle on his working harness, and to lend his utmost aid for the furtherance of the interests of the party of which he was the originator, is the life, and may yet be the popular representative.

ORVILLE, popularly known as "Awful" GARDINER, whose sudden conversion from the error of his ways, during the late revival, created such an interest in the sporting and religious worlds, and who attempted for awhile a model temperance house, has turned up at Saratoga, where, with great gusto and profit, he retails the particulars of his former career, and warns his hearers of the wrath to come.

JOSHUA DEWEY, of Watertown, N. Y., is the oldest living graduate of Yale College. He is in his ninety-fourth year, can walk easily and rapidly, preserves his mental faculties to a remarkable extent, and can see with great distinctness. He recently beat a large number of boys, who were striving for the honor of "best shot," putting the ball into the heart of the target, which stood seventy-five rods distant from the foot line.

It is stated by an English paper that the health of the Right Hon. BENJAMIN DISRAELI is not good and that he has it in contemplation to visit this country so soon as his duties will permit. He will be accompanied by a few friends, with whom he will penetrate our Western wilds in pursuit of game, an amusement of which he is excessively fond.

Col. ELLSWORTH, Captain of the Chicago Zouaves, has not been bred to any regular business. He will soon enter the law office of a distinguished Republican statesman as a student. He will shortly exchange his normal condition, and become the fortunate husband of a fair daughter of the "Garden City."

The intimate friends of BUCHANAN fear that the harassing controversies which are thrust upon him from every side will wear him out physically before the expiration of his term of office. He is troubled with night sweats, and is obliged to confine himself to a most severely rigorous system of diet.

DONALD G. MITCHEL, known to fame and several young damsels, by the name of "Ike Marvel," has a snug little farm four miles out of New-Haven. He is at present writing a *History of Venice*. DONALD is doing well, financially and domestically speaking, is industrious, sober, and almost rich.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT owns the slowest line of steamships in America. He also pays taxes on the fastest team of horses on this Continent.

Few people have done greater service to their fellows than Miss DIX, whose fame as a philanthropist is world-wide, and who has devoted her life to the welfare of jail-birds and crazy-folk. She is resting somewhat from her labors, and is at present a guest of the Tremont House, Chicago.

THOMAS CORWIN, who of late years has grown very portly, but whose eye yet twinkles, and whose tongue is yet unrivaled as a dispenser of good things, is tramping our State, and will journey homeward by way of Niagara, that he may catch a glimpse of the Royal boy, the Prince of Wales.

DANIEL DREW, (not the steamboat, but the steamboat man,) has done himself honor by promising $10,000 to the Troy University, on condition that $100,000 be raised elsewhere. We are glad to hear that his check will soon be called for.

Madame ANNE BISHOP having delighted los Mexicanos, and astounded the Californians, is concertizing in the West. The Madame was a great favorite here ten years since, and doubtless will be welcomed, warmly, if not enthusiastically, by her old admirers, on her return.

His Excellency FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of this City, is quite well, and receives his friends daily at his office in the City Hall. Miss GEORGIANNA FREAN, with whom his Honor will shortly commit matrimony, is a sister of Mrs. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

The venerable JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, though well stricken in years, is not yet barren of thought or deed. His name is prominently mentioned in his district as the probable successor of the present member of Congress.

Major SELOVER, one of the old-time settlers of California, the political and personal friend and business associate of Col. FREMONT, takes his departure for the land of gold in the steamship *Ariel*, at 12 M. to-day.

ALICE CARY, whose prolific pen instructs and amuses so many thousands, has added to her long list of mediums the columns of the New-York *Sentinel*, a paper devoted to the advancement of the interests of ye leetle Giant.

Miss MARION BIDEWATER RUGGLES is announced by a Southern paper as the author of *Rutledge*. Miss RUGGLES is of Southern birth, of Yankee education, and is now residing at a little village not far from Saco, Maine.

Lake George, doubtless, feels honored by the fact, that Baron ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, whose income is 16,000,000 francs a year, is sojourning on her banks. With his suite of ten "people" he is making a tour of our watering-places.

Mrs. ANNA CORA MOWATT RITCHIE, who has been spending some time at the Springs, has settled for the Summer at a quiet farm-house, near Astoria, L. I.

NATHANIEL PARKER WILLIS is "invalliding" at Idlewild, entertaining with characteristic hospitality musical prodigies, retired clergymen, and a host of autograph-seekers.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, it is reported, is preparing a speech, which, when finished, will be delivered, and when delivered, will annihilate the Republican party—in his opinion.

Visit of the Prince of Wales.

Perhaps no administration that has swayed within our time the destinies of England has presented a greater combination of extent of experience, breadth of culture, brilliancy of genius, and enlightened sympathies with the people than the present Cabinet, as typified by Lord PALMERSTON, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Mr. GLADSTONE, and the Duke of NEWCASTLE, who has been so wisely selected as the mentor of the youthful British Telamachus, whom the telegraph tells us landed yesterday on our shores. Nowhere, perhaps, has the influence of the true statesmenship of these men been more visible than in the desire they have exhibited, often under severe trial, to cement the alliance with this country. For whatever difference may exist with regard to peculiar institutions, there can be no question that on all great subjects tending to jeopardize those principles of liberty which are the keystone of both English and American life, the two nations must naturally appeal to each other, and derive from their union a moral strength and positive power, which cannot fail to prove invaluable auxiliaries in any contest of civilization, whether on this or the other side of the ocean. Whether to the statesman's desire of cultivating more intimate relations with America, or to the kindly feeling of the Queen of England towards a country in which her name has been held, even in its republican extent, in almost loyal reverence—as exhibited in the cordiality and gracefulness of her letter to her "good friend," JAMES BUCHANAN—we owe this visit of her son, it is equally wise and well-timed. At the same time, it is impossible not to mark the judicious line of demarcation which has been drawn between the visit of the Prince to his mother's English possessions and that to the American Republic. The latter he proposes to visit with the quiet dignity of a private traveler, the other with a parade of royalty which will bring the moral weight of institutions that have stood the test of centuries, upon colonies which, geographically at least, may be said to be exposed to the freaks and passions of our restless, wild, and eccentric Republic. England, with all kindness for Young America, thus exhibits her determination to hold her own, and perpetuate among the people of her distant possessions, that abiding attachment for old English institutions which cover the hearts of her people at home. Nor does this visit, which hereafter will belong to the romance of history, derive the least of its poetic interest from the fact that one of the oldest among the monarchies has chosen for its first personal representative to a young world a boy of but nineteen. There is something in the youth of the Prince as contrasted with the antiquity of the crown he represents, which wears in itself a color of romance.

The sentimentalists of Continental Europe are apt to call England a hard, matter-of-fact nation, in which the graces of the heart and the allurements of the imagination are held under by the stern Gradgrind realities of life. Yet few countries present such a harvest of poetry and romance as the history of England. The glorious reign of ELIZABETH, the tragic fate of MARY STUART, the literary splendors of the reign of ANNE, all form episodes of inspiring grandeur, thrilling pathos and intellectual power. Yet will the future historian pronounce all those eclipsed by the moral beauty of the reign of Queen VICTORIA. There are many who will remember the thrill of loyal devotion which ran through England when the present Queen, then but a frail girl, was invested with the cares and responsibilities of the British crown. The spectacle of this young girl at the head of the old weather-beaten ship of England filled every English heart with singular emotion. The visit of her young son now seems to recall those remembrances and awaken almost similar sensations; for the circumstances of the era in which it is carried out add considerably to the picturesqueness of the occasion.

As far as the Prince has hitherto gone, the gentleness of his demeanor and the cultivated yet kind refinement of his manners seem to have won on every heart and seem to call forcibly up his Royal mother and the inspiring influences she has exerted on the formation of his character. The purity and elevation of thought and feeling which the Queen has engrafted on the mind of the Prince it is which gives that charm to his presence which is the result of such highly cultivated moral beauty. As much of the enthusiasm gathered round him is felt for her, it is pleasant to think this. This is preeminently the influence she exerts on English society. And we believe when all the glories of VICTORIA'S reign,—the triumphant progress of the arts of peace; the greater solicitude of the rich for the poor and of the employers for the employed; the progress of science and industry; the heroism of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE; the works of Stephenson and Brunel; the intellectual achievements of Macaulay, Hallam, Dickens, Buckle, Bulwer; the statesmanship of Brougham, Peel, Cobden, Gladstone and Russell; we believe when all these glories are told, history will admit that the greatest of all was the greater purity which VICTORIA has introduced into the social life of England, and the respect and reverence for all things true and good which she has increased and intensified by her constant example. Compared with all former reigns, that of VICTORIA may well be characterized as one of purity and goodness. And, as the representative of such a mother, and brought up in such an atmosphere, the young Prince has every claim, not only to our good will, but to our enthusiasm. Distracted and disjointed as this country seems at this moment, there is still one bond of unity which binds together the cultivated American families. This bond consists in respect for the purity of domestic life, and for the innate nobleness of woman's nature. As the son of a woman who has exerted such a powerful influence in the increase of domestic purity in English life, Baron RENFREW will carry a higher claim to the friendly reception of our best people than any which his high position can give him in Canada. He will doubtless, as his mother, be pleased with the munificent charities and the intellectual aspirations which are the distinguishing features of America's true people. Alliance between two great nations does not mean alliance between the lower strata and refuse they may harbor in their midst, but a thorough appreciation of the best feelings which animate the best people of the two countries.

For this visit all things augur well. It is not among the least of its propitious features that it is paid, while the Prince's mother has in this country a representative like Lord LYONS, who, while maintaining the rights of his own country has won the favor and confidence of our Government and the good-will of our representatives to a greater degree than any English Minister Washington has seen, and that he is accompanied and advised by one like the Duke of NEWCASTLE, who is the *beau ideal* of all that is noble and gentle in English life.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the State Teachers' Association and the Association of School Commissioners.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Tuesday, July 31.

The fifteenth annual session of the New-York State Teachers' Association commenced in this city to-day. At least six hundred teachers are already here, and the number is increasing every hour. At 11 A. M., Mr. McELLIGOTT called the Association to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. CLARK, of this city, and the teachers were welcomed to the city by the Mayor, Hon. A. WESCOTT, and by Hon. J. PECK, President of the Board of Education. Mr. McELLIGOTT responded to the addresses of welcome, and then proceeded to deliver the regular annual address. The Association then adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

The New-York State Association of School Commissioners also holds its annual meeting here this afternoon, at 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. E. C. POMEROY, of Buffalo, in behalf of the Committee of which he was Chairman, presented a report upon an uniform system of schools for the State, together with a series of resolutions earnestly urging the adoption of such a system, which, after considerable discussion, were adopted.

Dr. LAMBERT submitted a report and resolutions in favor of legislative appropriations to teachers' institutes, recommending a Committee to solicit from the Legislature $200 for each institute the coming year. Adopted.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. WELLER submitted a report and resolutions upon the qualifications of teachers, which elicited a warm discussion, but was laid aside for the time, to give place to the order of the evening, which was an address from HENRY KIDDER, Esq., Assistant-Superintendent of the City of New-York. His subject was the fundamental principles of teaching as a science. The address was listened to with earnest attention by at least a thousand teachers of the Empire State, and was a clear and forcible exposition of the theme selected. Adjourned to 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Dartmouth College Commencement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HANOVER, Saturday, July 28, 1860.

We are completely disappointed in Dartmouth Commencement. Mr. EDWARD EVERETT has failed to deliver his expected oration before the United Literary Societies, the "Social Fraternity" and the "Brothers in Unity." In lieu, however, Col. E. G. PARKER, of Boston, delivered an address on "True Statesmanship and False Demagogueism," which evinced extensive learning in illustration and a deep penetration into the political history of America. Tenderly did he dissect DOUGLAS, and carefully did he honor that true man, who will be our next President. Doesticks (MORTIMER THOMSON, Esq., of New-York,) followed with a poem on "Pluck," with which I presume you are all familiar.

Commencement Day was immensely stupid, none of the youthful efforts rising much above the level of the *mediocritus stulta* (*not* mentioned by HORACE.) Messrs. SAVAGE, THOMSON and HAYES were perhaps the least bad.

Hon. IRA PERLEY'S eulogy on CHOATE was dry! dry!! dry!!! unworthy the eulogist, the eulogized and the occasion. Alas! poor CHOATE! Your true eulogist is not yet.

Ex-President PIERCE was here, and was dubbed Doctor of Laws.

I hope next Thursday to chronicle a more interesting Commencement at William's College.

As I close, Dr. LORD sends me Dartmouth's necrology, which has not before been published:

Name.	Graduated.	Died.	Age.
Daniel Dana	1788	Aug. 26, 1859	88
Rev. Jonathan Ward	17y2	Feb. 24, 1860	90
Isaac B Tiffany	1793	1860	80
Abijah Bigelow	1795	1850	—
Rev. Luther Jewett	1795	1850	83
Rev. Nathan Well	1795	1859	—
Rev. Reuben Emerson	1798	March 11, 1860	88
Saml. Peabody	1803	Oct., 1859	—
Eb. K. Tyfield	1804	Oct. 23, 1859	78
Reuben Washburn	1806	April, 1860	79
Wm. Broadbury	1808	Oct. 18, 1858	76
E. Ripley	1809	Jan. 9, 1860	71
Geo Bush	1818	Sept. 20, 1859	63
Nicholas F. Futman	1819	Aug. 11, 1859	66
Rev. J. S. Goss	1820	1860	66
Fenton McGaw	1820	Oct. 5, 1859	60
Henry W. Kinsman	1822	Dec. 4, 1859	56
Rev. Sylvanus Cochrane	1835	March 29, 1860	—
Denison K. Smith	1844	March 6 1860	37
Theodore French	1852	Feb. 25 1860	29
David H. Lee	1852	Jan., 1860	—
Rev. N. S. Hazeltine	1855	Jan. 2, 1860	—
Chas. S Jones	1859	Sept. 1859	—
Horace Flimer	1840	—	—
Rev. Samuel Clark	1812	—	—
Christopher Marsh	1820	1859	—
Rev Cranmer Wallace	1824	—	—
Chas H Betters	18-9	June, 1860	—
Ira T. Folsom	1848	Aug., 1859	—
Oliver W. Gold	1852	Aug., 1859	—

Yours, LELAND.

Base Ball.

PUTNAM VS. ATLANTIC.

These famous Clubs met in battle array on Tuesday at the Putnam ground, the knights-errant being the second nines; and after a series of manœuvres of more than three hours' duration, victory again perched on the Atlantics' banner. The Putnams were short of their regular second nines—they say—but the substitutes did not show such muffy play as might have been expected; as it was, they played very fairly at the bat, and deserved more runs, but for the extraordinary fine fielding of the Atlantic's second "first nine." The changes in the positions of the Putnam men were too frequent, and nothing was made by it. The general play of Van Valkenourgh, Chapman and Sandford deserved most commendation. French made a home run. The Atlantic's, without exception, played well in every respect; A. McMahon, as catcher: Phelps as pitcher, and George Seinsoth as second base-ball, played exceedingly well, and each made home runs. But three balls passed McMahon which counted against his side. Hawkhurst played finely at right field. A large and respectable attendance of persons was present to witness the match, who took great interest in the game as it progressed. In the report of Mutual vs. Atlantic match, by a mistake it was stated that no home run was made by the Atlantics—their tall batting included several.

The following is the score:

PUTNAM.	Outs.	Runs.	ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Van Valkenburgh, p.	1	4	A. McMahon, c.	0	7
Chapman, s.	3	2	Mann, 3d b.	5	2
French, 1st b.	4	2	Babcock, s.	3	4
Sanford, c.	2	4	Phelps, p.	4	2
Reynolds, c. f.	3	2	R. Seinsoth, 1st b.	2	5
Dikeman, r. f.	3	3	Hawkhurst, r. f.	3	4
Wood, l. f.	4	1	Geo. Seinsoth, 2d b.	2	5
Jackson, 3d b.	5	0	Seibert, c. f.	3	3
Hobby, r. f.	2	2	Twaith, l. f.	5	2
Total	29		Total	34	

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Putnam	5	1	5	0	0	2	1	2	4	—20
Atlantic	8	4	1	6	2	2	4	2	5	—34

UMPIRE—Mr. J. Patchen, of Charter Oak Club.

SCORERS—For Putnam, Mr. E. Brown; for Atlantic, Mr. Geo. R. Rogers.

MATCHES TO BE PLAYED TO-DAY, AUGUST 1.

Enterprise vs. Hamilton—Gates and Grand avenues, Brooklyn.

Constellation vs. Powhatan—Wheat Hill, Williamsburgh.

Eckford, of Williamsburgh, vs. Union, of Elizabeth, N. J.—Elizabeth, N. J.

Baltic vs. Newark—Newark, N. J.

August 4, Excelsior vs. Putnam, on Putnams' ground.

CRICKET.

The following cricket matches will be played on Thursday, Aug. 2:

Satellite *vs.* Long Island, near Eckford ball-ground, Manor House, Williamsburgh.

St. George *vs.* Kings County, at Bedford, L. I.

YACHT RACE.

The sloop yachts *Julia* and *Rebecca* will sail their great race of 20 miles to windward of the light-ship and back, on Aug. 2, if there is a six-knot breeze.

Naval Intelligence.

In compliance with orders from Washington, (published in the telegraphic despatches yesterday) the United States razee *Savannah* is to be fitted out at once for the Mediterranean. The necessary preparations will be completed in a few weeks, so that we shall still have three ships "in the Straits" early in October. The new Mediterranean Squadron will be thus constituted:

	Tonnage.	Officers and Men.	Guns.
Flag-ship, steam frigate *Susquehanna*	2,450	400	17
Steam gun-boat *Iroquois*	1,060	190	6
Razee *Savannah*	1,726	300	24
Total	5,236	890	47

The *Savannah* was, until about a year ago, a first-class frigate, and returned from a forty months' cruise in South America about November, 1856. She is a serviceable vessel, but exceedingly slow, and somewhat old-fashioned.

The Commander-in-Chief of the United States Corps of Marines, Col. HARRIS, has arrived here on his usual tour of inspection. The marines of the garrison please him highly. He will proceed to Philadelphia, Norfolk, Boston, and Portsmouth, to examine the condition of the "sea-soldiers" at those stations. Col. HARRIS looks quite well, and seems to improve in every way.

To-day a Board of Engineers will assemble at Mr. KING'S rooms in the Navy-yard, for the purpose of testing the qualifications of some junior officers about to be promoted. The Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy and the chief naval constructor, having come on to see the *Great Eastern*, visited, unofficially, the Brooklyn Yard a few days since. They took notes, however, of current matters, and will, of course, make a private report of their investigations.

The officers some time since detailed for the steam-sloop *Richmond*, and a small detachment of United States naval sailors, have arrived from Norfolk.

The discharged crew of the corvette *Macedonian* are coming on from Portsmouth in odds and ends. They are evidently endeavoring to get rid of their dimes, in order to ship for the *Susquehanna* in sailor fashion.

LOCAL POLITICS.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.

SPEECHES OF HON. O. S. FERRY, OF CONNECTICUT, A. J. SPOONER—SONGS BY THE PHILADELPHIA CONTINENTALS.

In spite of the prevalent caloric last evening, a fair audience assembled at Stuyvesant Institute to hear sundry speeches before the Young Men's Republican Union. President ROGERS, promptly at 8 o'clock, introduced A. J. SPOONER, of Brooklyn, who beguiled the audience for half an hour with an off-hand address, giving the Republican view of the approaching Presidential campaign. He was anxious to hear Hon. O. S. FERRY speak, because—among other citizens of Brooklyn—he was interested in the *ferry* question. [Laughter.]

Mr. COCKS was then called upon, and gave, in a spirited song, "Here's to you, Uncle ABE."

The President announced that the eight mysterious gentlemen in red shirts who were present in the room were the Continentals, of Philadelphia. The Continentals responded by singing a humorous song, "The goose hangs will hang high," and other melodies tuned to popular airs, and predicting both success to "Old ABE" and confusion to his enemies. The songs were well received.

Hon. O. S. FERRY, of Connecticut, was then introduced, and received with applause. He commented on the remarkable fact that there is now but one great party before the country. True, there were four minor factions. The one topic upon which they differed with each other, and with the Republicans, was that of Slavery. Advocates of all sides of other political questions might be found in all these parties, and he was therefore excusable in directing his attention to the one subject of general dispute. The supporters of GERRIT SMITH were in favor of abolishing Slavery outright. The friends of BELL and EVERETT refused to look at the question at all. The followers of DOUGLAS were indifferent to the spread of Slavery over a vast portion of our common country. The advocates of BRECKINRIDGE boldly claimed that Congress should interfere to protect Slavery. The upholders of LINCOLN and HAMLIN simply desired to prevent the extension of the national sin further than States in which it at present exists. [Applause.] The question was whether we should consent that a relation such as Slavery should be spread, under the ægis of the Constitution, over the Territories of the Republic. The very description of Slavery in the cool language of the law made it a moral wrong, and could work out only evil. Our history had demonstrated that the evils of the system were inevitable to its existence. What would be the effect of establishing South Carolina principles in New York? Hang MORTIMER H. SEWARD! tar and feather HORACE GREELEY! scourge WILLIAM M. EVARTS—if not by law, by mob violence. The restriction of liberty of speech, or of the press, was inseparable from the system of Slavery. It was idle to ask the Federal Government to interfere with Slavery in the States—such was not the policy of our Government. But, we could prevent extension, and, as he believed in God, he believed the people would ultimately triumph. [Applause.] The masses of the Democratic Party had not, during the last six years, been satisfied with the policy dictated by their Southern associates. They were not in favor of the abolishment of the Missouri Compromise or of the Lecompton policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, and were now asserting their rights. But, as they had been deceived by their leaders in times past, they were being deluded now with Mr. DOUGLAS' pretended Popular Sovereignty in the Territories, which amounted simply to taking away the power that Congress has exercised for sixty years past, and giving it to the President to be exercised in the appointment of Territorial Judges, Governors and other officers. Mr. DOUGLAS in the Senate boasted to the South that until his Popular Sovereignty was adopted in the Kansas Nebraska Bill they never had power to establish Slavery in all the Territories. If his honest supporters in the North had heard that, they would no doubt have speedily deserted his standard. [Applause.] History taught us to dread God's vengeance on us as a nation for the wrong done by the National Government. [Applause.] Every acre of our territory had been bought, and we purchased, in the first place, the land; that belonged to the people in common, and the Republican Party adopted as its motto, in the distribution of that land, "Lands for the landless." In the next place we acquired civil and political jurisdiction, to be exercised by the power that bought it—the people through the General Government—in the way that will conduce to their and our interests. The question is, shall we permit our great social, moral, political and national evil to go into those Territories? Will it be for the best interests of future generations? Will it be for the interests of morality? Oh, "but the Constitution legalizes Slavery," was the cry of their opponents. He denied that the Constitution contained a word from which it could be known that a slave ever existed on the continent. [Applause.] It was a document based on inalienable rights. Its principles were now attacked by both sections of the Democratic Party, and for defending them, Republicans were called sectionalists. But Republicans would meet the demands of the hour, and assume the reins of this country for the next four years. [Applause.] Our fathers did not stop to ask whether they ought to do as they thought right, and, unintimidated by threats of disunion, we should do the same. Was there a man who believed the South would go to war for the phantasmagoria of the brain of LAWRENCE M. KEITT? [Laughter and applause.] The teeming corruption of Democracy and Slavery went hand in hand now; the banner of equal rights and universal liberty was wrenched from the foul and polluted hands that bore it, and borne in the front rank of the Republicans. [Applause.] With a closing glance at the personal characteristics of the candidates of the various parties, contrasting the others favorably with Mr LINCOLN, Mr. FERRY cautioned his hearers against being too sure of a victory, and above all, to "never give up."

After a brief address by Mr. REED, of Philadelphia, and a song from the Continentals, the meeting separated.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN CAMPAIGN CLUB.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

This Club held its regular meeting yesterday evening at Bleecker Buildings, in Bleecker-street, and was well attended. About twenty new names were added to the roll. J. SOLIS RITTERBAND, Esq., of the Twentieth Ward, addressed the meeting. He claimed that the Republican Party is now the only true Democratic, Union-saving Party, and, therefore, should receive the support of a large majority of the intelligent masses of the country.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Last evening the Republican Central Committee met at its rooms, No. 618 Broadway. The only business transacted was the ordering of primary elections in the several Wards on the 10th inst., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the City Convention, which is to appoint delegates to the State Nominating Convention to be held at Syracuse.

Begging Impostures—A Plea for the Five Points House of Industry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a blind beggar-woman to be seen almost every day, always on Sunday, sitting or walking about the City Hall Park or vicinity, who lives at the Five Points, and is led to her station by a lad of my acquaintance, to whom she pays eighteen shillings per week. The benevolent people give her from six to ten dollars per week, and generally five or six dollars on Sunday. The proceeds, after deducting the incidental expense of boy, rent and a little to eat, is expended by the brute of a husband in drink and debauchery. I do not complain of her success, or intend to interfere with her occupation, but merely use the fact as a cloak under which to appeal to the sympathies of the community in behalf of the unfortunates at the Five Points. There are about *three hundred* who depend almost entirely upon the House of Industry for the necessaries of life, such as food, clothing, care—they come to us every day, and cannot be turned away. They do not beg nor steal, although some of them pick rags and gather wood about the streets out of school hours. They are mostly regular attendants upon our school, and we are trying to assist them upward in the scale of society. All this costs money, besides love and work; but WE HAVE NOT A DOLLAR TO MEET OUR DAILY EXPENSES! If the charitable will give five dollars a day to an impostor, may I not *beg* for the benefit of three hundred deserving persons, who look to me for aid and counsel? Donations may be directed to S. B. HOLLIDAY, or to B. R. BARLOW,

Sup't of Five Points House of Industry.

Post-office City Delivery—A Step Backward.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you inform the public in what way they are benefitted by the reduction of postage on letters delivered by City carriers, if they are to be taxed one cent on all letters deposited in the letter boxes, elsewhere than in the City Post-office. I mail from ten to thirty letters daily, in the way of sending off invoices, &c., and receive from five to twenty letters per day; therefore, instead of being benefitted I am subjected to one-third more postage tax than when I paid two cents per letter delivered by carrier. It seems a very wise act on the part of our Postmaster truly. Can't he be nominated for the next Presidency? MERCHANT.

THE M. E. CHURCH AND SLAVERY.—A Convention, composed of delegates from the appointments on Kent and Millington circuits, assembled at the M. E. Church at Chestertown, Md., on the 24th of July, and was organized by the appointment of Rev. T. W. SIMPERS as Chairman, and Dr. J. A. PERKINS as Secretary; after which resolutions were adopted strongly repudiating the action of the General Conference on the subject of Slavery. The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend the church on the Eastern shore of Maryland and Delaware, and such other portions of the Philadelphia Conference as concur with us, to appoint five delegates from each circuit, and three from each station, to meet in Convention on the second Tuesday in November next, at Easton, Talbot County, Maryland, to determine on such measures as will best secure harmony and unanimity of action in opposition to the ultra position of the church on this subject.

In pursuance of this resolution, S. W. BOYER, T. L. CECIL, D. CLEMENTS, J. W. DAVIS, and WILLIAM GOSLING were appointed delegates from Millington circuit; and E. WILKINS, T. W. ELIASON, J. K. HINES, J. WILSON, and J. H. EBBS, delegates from Kent circuit.

The Railroad Troubles in New-Jersey.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BRIDGES OVER THE HACKENSACK AND PASSAIC RIVERS VS. THE HOBOKEN LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

From the Trenton Gazette, July 31.

This case, which has excited so large a degree of attention throughout the State, was yesterday decided by Chancellor GREEN in favor of the defendants—the motion for injunction being denied and complainants' bill dismissed with costs. In view, however, of the appeal which it was understood would be taken to the Court of Errors and Appeals, the Chancellor agreed to grant a temporary injunction until the close of the next term of Court—the plaintiffs to give bond for the payment of all damages which may accrue to the defendants because of such delay in the construction of their road.

The main points in the decision were: First, that the proprietors *had* an exclusive monopoly of those rivers, so far as the building of ordinary bridges was concerned; that they, and they alone, had the right to take tolls, but that this monopoly did not extend to the construction of bridges or viaducts for the passage of engines and cars—a mode of travel unknown at the time (1790) when the privileges were granted. All public contracts, he said, were to be strictly construed. The grant to the proprietors plainly indicated the kind of privileges, namely, those of taking toll on *ordinary travel* then known and recognized; but it did not give them any exclusive franchise for *Railroad* bridges, or for taking tolls for Railroad travel. Railroad travel, therefore, was not an infringement of the plaintiff's rights, as it was only a part of an extended highway, whether of nine or nine hundred miles, it made no difference. The privilege claimed by the defendants was not designed as an invasion of the plaintiff's franchises, but was only an incidental result, of which the defendants had no right to complain. The Chancellor cited cases from the New-York and North Carolina reports, fully corroborating his own views as stated.

The second point decided was, that *contracts between the State and incorporated Companies are inviolable*, in accordance with the clause of the Constitution which declares that "*no law shall be passed in violation of contracts.*" These contracts, however, are to be strictly construed in all cases, and if any doubt exists the doubt must be rendered in favor of the public.

The delivery of the opinion of the Court occupied some thirty minutes, and was listened to throughout with deep and absorbing attention. The points involved in this controversy have long occupied the public mind, but never until the present have they been fully brought before the judicial tribunals of the State for decision. If the Court of Errors and Appeals should confirm this decision, it will settle for all time to come the question of monopoly and anti-monopoly in this state.

The Drought in the Southwest.

The St. Louis *Evening News*, of the 25th inst., gives some gloomy accounts of the general and disastrous drought that has prevailed over the whole South and blasted the hopes of the planting region in their corn crops. The *News* says:

"For several years Texas has been annually parched by the arid breath of the desert; but this year the flame-bearing sirocco has pushed far towards the East, and scorched the fields of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and large portions of Arkansas and Tennessee. The Southwest portion of our own State is also visited, and we have a letter giving a most melancholy account of the blasted cornfields in the counties of Benton, Polk, St. Clair, Bates, Henry, Hickory, and other counties."

But in the extreme South the crisis of desolation seems to have been reached. The following article from the *Republican*, published at Marshall, Texas, near the Louisiana State line, tells the story for that region, which is one of the richest in the South:

"The drought still continues, without the slightest prospect of rain. The corn crop is ruined beyond redemption. It is now a clearly ascertained fact that there will be scarcely sufficient raised for bread. Cotton has begun to suffer severely, and the continuance of the drought for ten days longer will finish it. Many persons are already out of corn, and fields from which they anticipated a rich harvest present a parched and desolate appearance. Let it turn as it may, there is bound to be more or less distress. A large cotton crop and early navigation would afford great relief; but, if these fail, it is difficult to foresee and unpleasant to contemplate the result. The drought, we are inclined to believe, has prevailed generally over the Southern country. In some portions of Texas fine crops have been raised, but in the greater portions of the State they have been ruined by the drought. It is stated that in nearly all the country west of the Brazos the planters will not make bread."

The Paulding (Miss.) *Clarion* of the 11th, adds the following evidence on the same point, in that State:

"The thermometer has ranged for several days from 100 to 104 degrees in the shade. The corn crop is irrevocably ruined, except where it was planted late and upon rich hummock or prairie lands. On the uplands scarcely any can now possibly be made. Many fields that would ordinary years bring fifteen or twenty bushels to the acre, will not yield two. A more distressing prospect around them our planters never had. The cotton is not so much injured as other crops, but many men will probably have to expend pretty much the whole proceeds of their cotton to supply the failure to raise provisions."

AN ACCIDENTAL BALLOON ASCENSION.—Prof. GODDARD attempted to make an ascension from Pittsburgh on Saturday, in the balloon "Great Western." A number of boys had hold of the balloon, when one of the ropes which tied it to the ground broke and the youngsters suddenly let go. A policeman, named LONG, kept hold of the rope which he had in his hands until he found himself rising from the earth, when he dropped to the ground without sustaining any injury. The balloon contained nearly twenty thousand feet of gas, and was without ballast, basket or car, or anything save the netting, one large and a few smaller guy ropes dragging from her. Prof. GODDARD had tied up the mouth of the balloon, the gas valve being thus confined, and all was so fastened as to throw the body of the balloon under and out of a horizontal position. To steady it, and to prevent the ropes from being wrapped in a snarl and the balloon from being turned upside down, the Professor was seated in the netting, with nothing but the light suit of clothes which he had on. He remained in his place, and coolly exerted his utmost to right her, until almost out of sight, ascending with great rapidity, and moving in a northwestern direction. Just before passing out of the sight of the citizens, some of whom were anxiously watching him with powerful glasses, he settled down quietly in his seat, and the balloon assumed an almost perpendicular position. He passed from sight between 4 and 5 o'clock. Prof. GODDARD had expended some $500 for gas, and his balloon having been partly destroyed by fire, had been repaired at considerable expense, and was in poor condition. He had not been heard from at a late hour on Sunday night.

ARREST OF ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS—AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* announces the arrest of several parties charged with counterfeiting at Burton, Ohio, among them a man named JESSE BOORN, of whom it gives the following strange history: Some forty years ago a cold-blooded murder was perpetrated in the State of Vermont. The murdered man was a brother-in-law of BOORN named COBLEY, and circumstances pointed to BOORN and his brother as the guilty parties. They were tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung. The execution day came, and large crowds poured into the village to see the murderers swung. They ascended the scaffold, and the noose was placed around their necks, when the supposed dead man appeared in the crowd! The BOORNS were set free, just as they reached death's door, and immediately fled the State. JESSE BOORN, now nearly 70 years old, confessed to Mr. HACKETT, at Burton, that he and his brother did murder COBLEY, the person who appeared before the gallows being a man from New-Jersey, who bore a striking resemblance to the deceased, and who was expressly hired to play the villainous part. The affair created great excitement at the time throughout New England, and lawyers retained for the defence in desperate murder cases have ever since quoted the Boorn case for the benefit of their clients.

It is believed—indeed BOORN confessed as much—that the hardened wretch purposed to still further steep his hands in blood by murdering a Mr DOOLITTLE, of Burton, who has money which the gang have long lusted for.

THE METEOR.—Mr. G. P. BOND writes as follows to the Boston *Advertiser* under date of Harvard College Observatory, July 28. The evidence collected from a larger number of observations does not materially change the path of the great meteor, as communicated by me to the *Advertiser* of the 26th. It indicates, however, that instead of falling upon our globe, or being consumed, like most bodies of its class, before reaching it, it may have passed beyond the limits of the atmosphere, and resumed its original character as a wanderer in the planetary spaces. The accounts from the seaboard agree tolerably well in describing its disappearance as a gradual fading away, at a considerable altitude above the horizon, sufficient to carry its path, when prolonged, quite clear of contact with the earth. If the velocity, relative to the earth's surface, of 20 miles a second be admitted, it follows that the greater part of the apparent motion of the meteor was due to our motion in the solar system, and that the major axis of the orbit of this little asteroid, and the period of describing its complete circuit about the sun, must have been less than those of the earth. A telescopic view of the meteor was enjoyed by Mr. C. A. DAMON, of Boston, who had the singular good fortune to catch sight of it in full course, with a telescope of five inches aperture.

A REBELLION—WOMEN IN ARMS.—The Chester (Ill.) *Democrat* states that great excitement exists in Liberty. A number of women—stated to be eleven in number—have revolted against the grog-shops, and tapped the barrels of several groceries. At a drinking establishment called the "Young America," the proprietor charged upon them, and they fled. The men of the town held a meeting the next day, at which it was

Resolved, That we will defend our property at the risk of our lives against the "eleven" and all other women; that this a free country, and men are allowed, under the laws, to do as they please; that women should not be allowed to *smash up* "property," especially "spirits;" that women should be sent to the Penitentiary for riotous conduct as well as men; that we will give twenty-five cents per head for the apprehension of the "eleven" and all others that talk that way; that we are under many obligations to the proprietors of "Bogus" and "Young America" for the "spirit" they have so liberally used in this effort to maintain law and order; that everybody should learn to mind their own business, especially women; that "Young America" is an established institution, and well-calculated to refine our *tastes*, and cannot be "dried up;" that we are not afraid of "women."

The "eleven" are still receiving reinforcements from the women around, and the war is not yet ended.

Dr. Livingstone's African Explorations.

In the Geographical Section of the British Association, recently, a very interesting paper, by Dr. LIVINGSTONE, was read. We subjoin a few extracts:

"In the upper part of the Lower Shire, in the highlands, and in the valley of the Upper Shire, there is a somewhat numerous population. The people generally live in villages and in hamlets near them. Each village has its own chief, and the chiefs in a given territory have a head chief, to whom they owe some sort of allegiance. The paramount chief of one portion of the Upper Shire is a woman. The sites of their villages are selected, for the most part, with judgment and good taste. A stream or spring is near, and pleasant shade-trees grow in and around the place. Nearly every village is surrounded by a thick hedge of the poisonous euphorbia. During the greater part of the year the inhabitants could see an enemy through the hedge, while he would find it a difficult matter to see them. By shooting their already poisoned arrows through the tender branches, they get smeared with the poisonous milky juice, and inflict most painful if not fatal wounds. The constant dripping of the juice of the bruised branches prevents the enemy from attempting to force his way through the hedge, as it destroys the eyesight. The huts are larger, stronger built, with higher and more graceful roofs than any we have seen on the Zambesi.

Many of the men are very intelligent looking, with high foreheads and well-shaped heads. They show singular taste in the astonishingly varied styles in which their hair is arranged. Their bead necklaces are really pretty specimens of work. Many have the upper and middle as well as the lower part of the ear bored, and have from three to five rings in each ear. The hole in the lobe of the ear is large enough to admit one's finger, and some wear a piece of bamboo about an inch long in it. Brass and iron bracelets, elaborately figured, are seen; and some of the men sport from two to eight brass rings on each finger, and even the thumbs are not spared. They wear copper, brass and iron rings on their legs and arms; many have their front teeth notched, and some file them till they resemble the teeth of a saw. The upper-lip ring of the women gives them a revolting appearance. It is universally worn in the nighands. A puncture is made high up in the lip, and it is gradually enlarged until the pelele can be inserted. Some are very large. One we measured caused the lip to project two inches over the tip of the nose. When the lady smiled, the contraction of the muscles elevated it over the eyes. "Why do the women wear these things?" the venerable chief, CHINSURDI, was asked. Evidently surprised at such a stupid question, he replied, "For beauty! They are the only beautiful things women have; men have beards, women have none. What kind of a person would she be without the pelele? She would not be a woman at all with a mouth like a man, but no beard."

They seem to be an industrious race. Iron is dug out of the hills, and every village has one or two smelting houses; and from their own native iron they make excellent hoes, axes, spears, knives, arrow heads, &c. They make also round baskets of various sizes, and earthen pots, which they ornament with plumbago, said to be found in the Hill Country, though we could not learn exactly where, nor in what quantities; the only specimen we obtained was not pure. At every fishing village on the banks of the river Shire men were busy spinning bauze and making large fishing nets from it; and from Chinisas to the Lake, in every village almost, we saw men cleaning and spinning cotton, while others were weaving it into strong cloth in looms of the simplest construction, all the processes being excessively slow. This is a great cotton growing country. The cotton is of two kinds, "Tonje manga," or foreign cotton, and "Tonje cadji," or native cotton. The former is of good quality, with a staple of three-quarters of an inch in length. It is perennial, requiring to be replanted only once in three years. The native cotton is planted every year in the highlands, is of short staple, and feels more like wool than cotton. Every family appears to own a cotton patch, which is kept clean of weeds and grass. We saw the foreign growing at the Lake and in various places for thirty miles south of it, and about an equal number of miles below the cataracts on the Lower Shire. Although the native cotton requires to be planted annually in the highlands, the people prefer it, because, they say, "it makes the stronger cloth."

It was remarked to a number of intelligent natives near the Shire lakelet, "you should plant plenty of cotton, and perhaps the English will come soon and buy it." Surely, the country is full of cotton," said an elderly man, who was a trader and traveled much. Our own observation convinced us of the truth of this statement. Everywhere we saw it. Cotton patches of from two to three acres were seen abreast of the cataracts during the first trip, when Lake Tamandua was discovered, though in this journey, on a different route, none were observed of more than half an acre. They usually contained about a quarter of an acre each. There are extensive tracts on the level plains of both the Lower and Upper Shire, where salt exudes from the soil. Sea Island cotton might grow well there, as on these the foreign cotton becomes longer in the staple. The cotton-growers here never have their crops cut off by the frosts. There are none. Both kinds of cotton require but little labor, none of that severe and killing toil requisite in the United States. The people are great cultivators of the soil, and it repays them well. They grow lassaver in large quantities, preparing ridges for it from three to four feet wide and about a foot high. They also raise maize, rice, two kinds of millet, beans, sugar-cane, sweet potatoes, yams, ground-nuts, pumkins, tobacco, and Indian hemp. Near Lake Nyassa we saw indigo seven feet high.

Large quantities of beer are made. We found whole villages on the spree, and saw the stupid type of drunkenness, the silly sort, the boisterous talkative sort, and on one occasion the almost-up-to-the-fighting-point variety, when a petty chief, with some of the people near, placed himself in front, exclaiming: "I stop this path; you must go back." Had he not got out of the way with greater speed than dignity, an incensed Makololo would have cured him of all desire to try a similar exploit in future. It was remarked by the oldest Kraaver in the party that he had not seen so much drunkenness during all the years he had spent in Africa. The people, notwithstanding, attain great age. One is struck with the large number of old, grey-headed persons in the highlands. This seems to indicate a healthy climate. For their long lives they are not in the least indebted to frequent ablutions. "Why do you wash yourselves? our men never do," said some women at Chinsurdi to the Makololo. An old man told us he remembered having washed himself once when a boy, but never repeated it; and from his appearance one could hardly call the truth of his statement in question. A fellow who volunteered some wild geographical information followed us about a dozen miles, and introduced us to the chief Moena Moezi by saying, "They have wandered: they don't know where they are going." "Send that man," said a Makololo head man in contumem, who immediately commenced an extemporary scolding: yet this singular geographer would follow us, and we could not get quit of him till the Makololo threatened to take him to the river and wash him.

The castor oil with which they lubricate themselves and the dirt serve as an additional clothing, and to wash themselves is like throwing away the only upper garment they possess. They feel cold and uncomfortable after a wash. We observed several persons marked by the small-pox. On asking the Chief Morgazi, who was a little tipsy, and disposed to be very gracious, if he knew its origin, or whether it had come to them from the sea. "He did not know," he said, "but supposed it had come to them from the English." They have the idea of a Supreme Being, whom they name Pramber, and also of a future state. The Chief Chinsurdi said they all knew that they lived again after death. Sometimes the dead came back again, they appeared to them in dreams, but they never told them where they had gone to. This is an inviting field for benevolent enterprise. There are thousands needing Christian instruction, and there are materials for lawful commerce, and a fine healthy country, with none of the noxious insects with which Captains BURTON and SPEKE were tormented, and, with the exception of 30 miles, water communication all the way to England. Let a market be opened for the purchase of their cotton, and they can raise almost any amount of it, and the Slave-trade will speedily be abolished.

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Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents. Black or Brown; best in use. Depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all drug and patent medicine stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st. Infallible Onguent.

Infantile Convulsions.

Mrs. WINSLOW'

LAW REPORTS.

The Extension of Grand-street.

Thomas Saffern vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—The following decision was delivered by Judge SUTHERLAND in this case, yesterday, in Supreme Court, Special Term. The sole and only relief asked for by the complaint is that the defendants may be restrained by injunction from passing a certain resolution or ordinance set forth in the complaint or any resolution or ordinance for widening Grand street, on the south side from Broadway to Varick-stree, and for extending Grand-street when so widened to Canal-street, and from taking any steps to carry such resolution or ordinance into effect, or from making any petition or application to the Supreme Court in pursuance of any resolution or ordinance, or in conformity therewith.

It has been repeatedly held by the Supreme Court in this District, that the Court ought not to interfere and restrain by injunction the legislative action of the Common Council, as to a matter within their legislative and discretionary power. Besides, the plaintiff's is premature in asking for relief. It will be time enough for the Courts to interfere and restrain action under the ordinance or resolution above when it shall have been passed.

The mere passage of the ordinance or resolution will not, and cannot work an injury to the plaintiff. It may be that the resolution or ordinance will not be passed or approved.

The defendants must have judgment on the demurrer, with costs.

D. D. Field for plaintiff; Henry H. Anderson for the Corporation.

The Gastarino Murder.

JULY 31.—Ann McGowan and Maria Henry, the two girls who are witnesses in the Gastarino murder case, were brought from Blackwell's Island this morning by writs of *habeas corpus*, issued on Monday, and committed to the Tombs pending an examination in the case. The writs of *habeas corpus* were granted by Justice LEONARD, sitting at Supreme Court Chambers.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Alexander Spaulding* vs. *Peter C. Strang, et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, declaring the assignment fraudulent and void on its face as to him, and entitling him to be paid his claim with costs, out of the funds in the hands of the assignee.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Elias Fassett* vs. *Sam'l W. Tallmadge, et a.s.*—Allowance $500 in addition to costs, made on all the claims of the creditors. Allowance to be included in the judgment in this action only, no other action having been in fact tried.

S. Howard et al. vs. *Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company.*—Motion denied with $10 costs of opposing.

Charles J. Mason et al. vs. *John D. A. Mensing.*—(Two cases.)—Motions denied.

John Owen et al. vs. *Jane F. Cawley et al.*—Motion granted, &c. Ten dollars costs of of motion to plaintiffs.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing. Case and exceptions to be served in ten days.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*James Moore* vs. *Wm. McKinley et al.*—Motion for a Receiver denied with $10 costs.

John L. Peake vs. *Charles McCarthy.*—The utmost that can be done in favor of the plaintiff's attorney is to make some small allowance under the order of Oct. 12, 1859, by which the plaintiff was appointed temporary Receiver. The fund must be divided by allowing the plaintiff's attorney $15, and the defendant's the balance.

NOTICE.—Notes of issue for the motion calendar (SUTHERLAND, J.) must be filed with the Clerk on or before Saturday, Aug. 4, at 12 M.

JOHN CLANCY, Clerk.

The Slavery Excitement

THE TRADE IN NEGROES—ABOLITIONISTS AT WORK IN ARKANSAS AND ALABAMA.

The Mobile *Mercury* of the 23d says: "Some negroes who never learned to talk English, went up the railroad the other day. They didn't get aboard at Mobile, but somewhere up in the piney woods country. It is not necessary to mention the particular place. There were twenty-five of them, apparently all of the pure, unadulterated African stock. Their destination is unknown. They may have been bound for Saterprise, to supply a demand which existed in that market some while ago for full-blooded African slaves, as per advertisement of sundry gentlemen up there, offering to buy such at a certain price. They were in charge of one who knows how to buy and sell negroes. A South Carolina paper says it was all a hoax about the *Clotilde's* bringing 103 Africans into Mobile Bay. Who has seen the *Clotilde*? Was she burned and nobody saw a vessel on fire in the bay? Or does she lie 'in the deep bosom of the ocean buried.' We have an idea that her rigging and all portable things of value were saved, whether she went down or burned up."

Regarding the latest reported slaver the New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 27th remarks that "It is believed that the slaver lately burned off the coast of Cuba, whose crew were a few days since brought into Key West, was the bark *Sultana*, Capt. BOWEN, which cleared at New-York, the 26th of January, for Rio Zaire and a market. She was sold in December, 1859, for $15,000, to a foreign firm in New-York, for account of a Havana House. She was fitted out at the foot of Fourth street, East River. It is said that she landed some 1,200 to 1,300 negroes in Cuba before she was burned.

A "Congo Club," being in favor of reopening the Slave-trade, has been organized at Port Gibson, Miss. T. G. HUMPHREYS has been elected President, and RUFUS SHORMAKER, Secretary.

In various parts of the South the excitement regarding supposed Abolitionists and their plots against the peace of the community is reviving. On the 3d of July, the Brenham (Texas) *Enquirer* states that three men, CLOCK, Sr., his son, and PERKINS, his son-in-law, were arrested in Chappel Hill, and brought before a public meeting, on a charge of being Abolitionists. A Committee of twelve of the most respectable citizens was appointed to investigate the affair. It was proved by several gentlemen that the accused had repeatedly said that they were Abolitionists; that there were three thousand Abolitionists in the State; and that in three years the Black Republicans would rule the State; and that they sympathized with the negroes. The accused were ordered to leave the State as soon as they could arrange their business. They have complied with the order. CLOCK, Sr., is about 40 years old and humpbacked; young CLOCK is about 21, and PERKINS about 25.

A company of men, so the Mobile *Mercury* states, were detected in tampering with the slaves at work on a railroad in course of construction near Verona. The ringleader of the company was seized, and after trial, had thirty-nine lashes given him by the negro who informed against him.

The Fort Smith, Ark., *Times* has the following paragraph: "The Cherokees, we learn, are in arms. It is said EVAN JONES, the Abolitionist, and son, have enlisted 2,500 full bloods for a raid. We hear that a requisition will be made upon the State of Arkansas to aid in quelling the insurrection. If a requisition is made upon the Choctaws and Chickasaws, it will be responded to very promptly by the young men of the two nations."

AWFUL MURDER AT WATERFORD.—Those who knew and respected HARRISON SHERMAN, an estimable citizen of Waterford, N. Y., were shocked this morning by the intelligence that he was murdered last evening, in front of his residence, by WM. T. VANDERWORKER. The particulars, as communicated to us by a gentleman from that village, are as follows:

Mr. SHERMAN is a Trustee of the village of Waterford, and being a man of taste, took an active part, in various ways, in improving the streets and sidewalks. A few weeks since an ordinance was passed for a new walk through the street where the murderer and murdered man lived. VANDERWORKER was opposed to the improvement—which would impose a tax upon him of about $5—and frequently gave expression to his opposition. He held Mr. SHERMAN chiefly responsible for the tax, and frequently threatened him, declaring that he would not be permitted to enjoy his fine house a great while. But no attention was paid to these threats.

Mr. SHERMAN is track-master of the Northern Railroad, and was, as usual, employed yesterday along the road, and came up to the village on the 5 o'clock run. When he reached his house—about a quarter of a mile from the depôt—VANDERWORKER (who lives directly opposite Mr. S.) passed over to meet him, carrying a double-barreled fowling piece in his hand, which he had borrowed from a neighbor to shoot birds. He at once began to abuse Mr. S. for having induced the expense he complained of. Mr. S. remonstrated with him calmly and quietly, assuring him that his motives were right, and that others, equally with himself, were responsible for the improvement. After conversing thus for a few minutes, VANDERWORKER deliberately shot Mr. S., the charge passing directly through the heart, killing him instantly. MRS SHERMAN was standing in the front door of the house, and saw the murder committed. The murderer was instantly arrested, and confined in the Lock-up. He was this morning conveyed to the county jail at Ballston.

Mr. SHERMAN leaves an interesting family, who are plunged into the deepest agony. VANDERWORKER has also a large family. He is about sixty years of age, and has kept a saloon in the village for nearly thirty years. Of late, he has drank a great deal, and was intoxicated when the crime was committed. When intoxicated he is quarrelsome and violent, and has often threatened the lives of others. When arrested, he said he wished to serve one or two others in the same way, and he would be satisfied. There appears to be no extenuating circumstances connected with this foul murder, which has produced an intense excitement in the quiet village where it occurred.—*Evening Journal, 28th.*

STRANGE AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—The St. Johns (Mich.) *Republican*, of the 24th inst., says that a few days since a little daughter of CHESTER DEAN, aged four years, was killed on the farm of Mr. J. C. SEWELL, in the township of Essex, by the falling of a tree. Mrs. DEAN, with three daughters, the youngest of whom was killed, were out picking berries, when the children sought refuge from the sun in the shade of a large basswood tree. At the time a dead calm prevailed—scarcely a breath of air was stirring—but the tree was suddenly uprooted and prostrated to the ground—a bough in the trunk striking the child, and another portion of it striking a stump at the same time, it was thrown some six feet from the child, leaving its mangled corpse imbedded in the earth, every bone in its body being apparently crushed. The frantic mother seized the corpse in her arms, and ran with it in the frenzy of her agony, the entrails dragging upon the ground as she ran, and it was with the greatest difficulty that she could be induced to relax her hold upon it. The child is said to have been at once beautiful and bright. The tree, which was apparently full of life and vigor, started on its mission of death without any visible impelling force.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

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See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin at 50 cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

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PROFESSORS,
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are invited to peruse PRATT, OAKLEY & CO.'S
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APPROVED COLLEGE and SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS,
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PRATT, OAKLEY & CO.,
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NEW SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC BOOK.—The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book No. 6 is now ready. It contains sixty-four pages of tunes and hymns mostly new. This book has a superior collection of choice tunes, newly arranged and compared, and a large number of excellent hymns, written expressly for this work, which are well adapted for Sunday Schools, Revival Meetings, anniversaries, Christmas Festivals Concerts, Pic-Nics Temperance Meetings, Boys and Girls' Meetings, Excursions, &c., carefully and simply arranged as solos, duetts, quartettes and choruses, and for piano or melodeon. Price 8 cents. Postage 1 cent. $5 per hundred. Just issued by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, New York.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for August contains a Portrait of Garden, the Wife Poisoner, Deacon John Phillips and Hon. Townsend Harris, Minister to Japan, with biographical and phrenological sketches; a Clergyman's Experience; Combe's Moral Phrenology; Absence of Mind; Physical Culture, and other articles of interest. Ten cents a number. One dollar a year.
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

LEAVES FROM A BACHELOR'S BOOK OF LIFE.—By FRANCIS COPCUTT. Royal 12mo, price $1. Copies sent post free on receipt of price. For sale by all booksellers. S. A. ROLLO, Publisher, Nos. 169 and 170 Fulton-st.

YANKEE NOTIONS FOR SEPTEMBER published to-day. The best number ever issued of this great monthly. Price, 10 cents. Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept 13

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of H. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS,
No. 106 Pierrepont st., corner of Clinton.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., }

This first-class Boarding and Day School will recommence its regular sessions Sept. 10. Twenty-three years of uniform success in the same community, an able corps of well-furnished teachers, and untiring, persevering energy, are our guarantees for the future. Circulars forwarded.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
Will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 13.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York. A family boarding school, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. HOLTON. Location elevated and healthy, with ten acres of well-shaded ornamental grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms from $180 to $200 a year. Fall term reopens Wednesday, Sept. 5. For circulars apply to Mr. JAMES BATES, American Exchange Bank building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., at Jackson's mourning store, No. 551 Broadway; or address the Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADway, F. MARINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information, apply to F. MARTINELLI.

AT PAINE'S, BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANship, Arithmetic, Algebra, &c., are taught in private rooms, at hours suiting pupils. Ladies' Writing Lessons, $2 sixteen lessons. Juveniles received during August, $3 per month. 20 lessons, at Nos. 42 Bowery and 243 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Gov. S. King says: "Col. Paine's plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious."

ALL EMPLOYERS WILL FIND ADVANTAGE in consulting the registers of the AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE; they represent the educational acquirements, experience, testimonials religious preferences, &c., of many teachers now wishing engagements. Superior teacher of music and ornamentals wanted. SMITH, WOODMAN, & CO., 596 Broadway.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND Educational Agency, No. 335 Broadway, New York. Instruction provided for all departments. Teachers wanted as principals, assistants or partners, competent in the different branches—for the South and Southwest; several ladies for piano, guitar and vocal music; salaries liberal. RICE & ANDREWS.

$250 PER ANNUM.—AUG. 27 COMMENCES the next term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. Apply for catalogues at the office of GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No. 50 Wall-st. and No 415 Broadway, or address WARRING & BISBEE, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(DAY and Boarding)—Will reopen Sept. 11. Application for admission or for catalogues may be made at the Institute, Nos. 16 and 18 East 20th-st.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Counsellor,
C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Persons desiring a copy of the Annual Catalogue, just published, will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR & Rev. J. R BOYD.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL and Commercial Boarding School, Hudson terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Annual session begins Sept. 1. New pupils received at any time previous without extra charge.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ARMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to students (both sexes) at moderate charges. Term opens Aug. 23. Catalogues sent upon application.

A CARD.—LEARN TO WRITE OF OLIVER S. GOLDSMITH, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway. A few hints from a perfect master are often of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher. WM. C. BRYANT.

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TEACHER WANTED.—WANTED, TO ENGAGE the services of a French Gentleman or Lady, (Parisian) in a Female Institute in Pennsylvania, fully competent to teach French and Music on the piano. The person must be able to play and sing in a finished manner. Any one meeting these requirements may address PRINCIPAL, care of Hubbard & Burgess, Nos. 78 Reade and 99 Church sts., N. Y.

A TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, WHO HAS many years experience in teaching and who always has done some satisfactory progress to her pupils, wishes to make an engagement with a school; good references given; school agents need not answer. Address M. P. L., No. 54 West Washington-place.

A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE FROM A Collegiate Institute, who has had a few years' successful experience in teaching, desires a situation as Governess in an agreeable family or in some public institution. Is well qualified in the ornamental branches. Address A. B., No. 1,067 Broadway, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD THE advantage of European travel and study, wishes to give instruction in French, classics, history and belles-lettres; references of the highest character. Address A. X. P., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED LADY, TO RESide in a gentlemen's family, near New-York City, and instruct six girls in Latin, French and English branches; music also desired; best references required. Address CHARLES P. ARGYLE, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS TEACHER OF MUSIC and painting in an institute, by a lady who has taught these branches for many years; would assist in other departments of instruction, if required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher and good disciplinarian in the English department of a boy's boarding school. Also, a French teacher—a native of France. Both must be unmarried gentlemen. Address Box No. 62 Sing Sing, N. Y.

A PRINCIPAL WANTED FOR A MALE Classical School in the vicinity of New-York. Furniture for sale. Address J. L. M., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

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WORSTED, WORSTED.—3,500 POUNDS DIrect from Berlin, at 12½ cents, for 30 days only to make room for other goods. Also, Saxony yarn, Shetland Wool Patterns, Needles &c., &c. N.B.—400 nice fitting Corsets at $1—worth $1 50, at ELGER'S, No. 883 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

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The PRIZE BANNER to be awarded at the HORSE FAIR is now being painted by
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a smart, tidy, well-recommended young woman as chambermaid, or sewing or waiting alone; would do fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for one day at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly; good City reference. Call at No. 448 4th-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—WANTed, a situation as chambermaid, seamstress, nurse, waitress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman; also by a nice Protestant girl 16 years of age; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can do up fine muslin neatly. Can be seen at her present employer's, Dr. Emmet's, No. 73 Madison-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for a first-class chambermaid and waitress, to whom she can give the highest recommendation. Can be seen to day and tomorrow, at her present employer's, No. 111 West-22d st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young woman to take care of children. Good City reference given if required. Apply for two days at No. 221 Varick st., in rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent, respectable woman, as professed cook in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, jellies and creams, pickling and preserving, boning and larding and is an excellent pastry cook; has good City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 122 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches: is a first rate baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference, if required. Call at No. 3 6th-st., front basement. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED GERman young woman, wants a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; makes all kinds of preserves, creams, jellies and desserts. No objection to the country or private boarding-house. Call at No. 123 Waverley place.

AS COOK.—A MEXICAN WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 155 Avenue A, entrance on the avenue. Best of reference can be given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Scotch Protestant, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No 39 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook by a Scotch young woman; good City reference. Apply at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, in an excellent baker and does up linen in beautiful style; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, FOR A NEAT, RESpectable young woman, a situation as cook or laundress; would do general housework; no objections to the country; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Call at No. 71 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED by two Protestant young women, with good reference, situations in city or country as Cook and Chambermaid; both understand their business, and are willing to make themselves useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up-stairs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman as cook and laundress; understands taking care of a dairy, has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 242 8th-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation is wanted by a respectable German Protestant woman, in City or country, in the above mentioned capacity, or would do general housework; understands her business thoroughly, and can give good references. Apply at No. 408 Broome-st.

AS COPYIST.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO DO writing of various kinds, wishes a situation as copyist. Can produce good recommendations. Address MARY, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

AS FAMILY SEWER.—A LADY WHOSE means are limited is desirous of taking home to make all kinds of family sewing, particularly shirts, which will be made in the best manner; will take a nice little girl to board. Call at the northwest corner of 57th-st. and Broadway.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable girl wishes a situation in a respectable family; can assist as cook, washer and ironer, and would make herself useful in any household work. Call at No. 257 14th-st., between Avenues A and B, fifth floor, front room, No 2, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant young woman, to do housework, or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until suited, at No. 201 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can give good City reference from her last place.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a smart, capable servant, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is an economical and neat girl, and a very superior washer and ironer. No objection to the country. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 88 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, BY an respectable French Protestant woman, as a competent child's nurse, or would do chamberwork and sewing. Apply for two days, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No 85 East 16th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as laundress, in a private family, or to do chamberwork and sewing. First-class reference given as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Laundress and chambermaid's situation wanted, by a competent young woman; is an excellent laundress; will be found neat, willing and obliging; has the best City references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 80 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW DEsires a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by hand; willing to assist in chamber work; will accompany, take charge of an invalid, or would travel with a lady; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 116 12th-st., 4th-av., fancy store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, a situation as nurse; will take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; will wash and iron for the baby or wait on a lady who boards; wages $7; either City or Dublin references. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED English woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, or would take charge of an invalid; no objection to the country. Can be seen for a few days at No. 162 East 28th-st. Best of reference.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant girl to take care of children and sew, or do chamberwork; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for children; has City references. No. 113 West 16th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 16 East 25th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SEAMstress' situation by a very respectable and intelligent girl; perfectly understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; also, hairdressing and the duties of a lady's maid; can furnish satisfactory reference; no objection to travel. Call at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A FIRST CLASS seamstress that makes infants' clothing, ladies' morning dresses, shirts and all kinds of under clothing, cut and fit, sewing machine; will go out by the day or month or take the work home. No. 74 9th-av., between 15th and 16th-sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Protestant young woman, who understands her duties in every particular, desires a situation in either or both of the above capacities; is not afraid to undertake the waiting on table in any gentleman's family; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—A LADY, EXPErienced in teaching the English branches and French, wishes to form an engagement with a party residing South, in any of the following capacities: Teacher in a school or private family, companion to a lady, or attendant in a first-class fancy store. Address, for three days, L. M. SOUTH, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN AN importing or commission house, by a middle-aged married man; has considerable acquaintance with jobbers and a fair knowledge of goods; salary not so much an object as a permanent business, where, by his own industry and perseverance, he may eventually attain a good position. References unexceptionable. Address, for interview, J. C. H., Box No. 1,648 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness is a careful driver; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City and country reference. Call or address M. J., No. 10 Hammond-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young Scotchman as coachman; understands his business perfectly. Good reference given. Address D. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a man and his wife, without incumbrance, in the above capacities; the man is in every respect an experienced groom, coachman and driver; willing to work in garden, &c; his wife is a most valuable and efficient servant; capable of taking the entire charge of a household. Reference to a New-York merchant, with whom they have lived. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Will hire together or separate.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a decent young man, who has lately landed, as coachman and stable boy, and will make himself generally useful and give satisfaction to his employer. Apply at No. 89 Cherry-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man (a Protestant) desires a situation in the above capacity, either in City or country; is a temperate, trustworthy servant, fully understanding his duties, and refers to his present employer for all particulars. Apply at No. 166 Fulton-st., up stairs.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK &c.—A MAN and wife, with no incumbrance, and the best of reference, want situations, the man as coachman, farmer and gardener; the wife as cook, washer and ironer; is also a good dairymaid. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a young man as coachman and plain gardener, and who understands his business well, and who is willing to make himself generally useful about any gentleman's place who needs his services. Can procure the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 9 John-st., in the seed store.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER, AND TO MILK AND TAKE CARE OF ONE COW AND POULTRY.—Wanted a situation by a generally useful man, who is civil and willing, has good reference. Address P. KREFFE, Box 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS DRAUGHTSMAN, SURVEYOR, OR MATHEMATICIAN.—A gentleman of good general education, speaking several languages, wishes to find employment as stated above. Best of reference given. Address, for three days, H. F. B., Box No. 185 *Times* Office, New-York.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business and all its branches, raising and taking care of stock and farming in general and will be beneficial to any gentleman who may employ him. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, D. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married Englishman, 36 years of age; a first-class gardener in all its departments, viz: greenhouses, flower and kitchen gardens, propagating early and late, forcing grapes, cucumbers, melons, mushrooms the formation of new grounds, &c. Application by note or personally may be made at the Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation as gardener and coachman by a man who understands his business, and having out of new grounds, and fruit and flowers, and all kinds of drainage. Can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to W. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, which will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—A PRIVATE WAITER (PROTestant) who has had experience in some of the first families of Philadelphia and this City, and can produce satisfactory references from his last place; accustomed to the work of a first-class family, marketing, &c., will go to the country, if required. Address left at the book and stationery store of Mr. Vanderpool, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable man, a situation as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to the country; best of reference from last place. Apply at No. 308 16th st., near 8th-av. in the rear.

THE SUBSCRIBER, A SOUTHERN GENtleman of means and large business influence is desirous of placing his two sons, respectively 19 and 21 years of age, in some large general business or commission house, for the purpose of securing for them a good commercial education. A commission house would be preferred. Unexceptionable City reference, for the ability and character of the young gentlemen, will be cheerfully furnished. Compensation of no importance. Address B. M., Box No 1,708 Post office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A MAN AND wife; the man is a thorough practical gardener; well understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers, graperies and vegetables; can take care of horses or cow if required; the wife as laundress or chambermaid, or plain cook; both can come well recommended. Call or address P. O. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—AN ORPHAN BOY, bright and smart, about 4 years old, will be given to a respectable and kind person for adoption. Also, his brother, about 11 years old. Address, for one week, EDWIN, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A FIRSTclass book-keeper, to go South; one who has had experience in a Southern house in New York. State references in full, and address T. J., Box 2,075 Post-office.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman, who thoroughly understands her business, to do the general housework of a family of four; must wash and iron well, make good bread do plain cooking, and be neat, quick, obliging and economical; good wages given. Apply for two days, at No. 248 Livingston-st., between Bond and Nevins, Brooklyn.

LAW STUDENT WANTED.—ONE WHO IS active, ambitious and willing to work, will find an immediate situation in an office doing a good business, with a good home, use of library, &c. Address, in own handwriting, giving full particulars, references and the like, Box No. 319 Jersey City Post-office, N. J.

GIRLS WANTED—TO GO TO A MANUFACturing village, five hours' ride from this City, in Connecticut, to whom employment will be given the year round at remunerative prices. For further information apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

$10 PER DAY CAN BE MADE BY A GOOD salesman with a small capital selling a newly patented portable copying press. A first-class article. The cheapest letter press in the world. Address J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED.—THREE HUNDRED SKIRT HANDS to make woven skirts. Apply for one week from 12 to 1 o'clock at noon, or 6 to 7 o'clock in the evening, at No. 336 Broadway. W. H. C. H. THOMPSON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
GREAT EASTERN
FLAG
AND
BANNER
ESTABLISHMENT,
ACKERMAN & MILLER,
NO. 101 NASSAU-ST.,
NEXT TO THE "HERALD" OFFICE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. For sale everywhere. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO., P. O address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

COCOA-NUT OIL.—TO DRUGGISTS, MANUFACTURERS, AND MACHINISTS.—Cocoa-nut Oil, warranted pure and sweet, manufactured by the undersigned, used for lubricating, illuminating and medicinal purposes. As a tonic and beautifier of the hair, the article has acquired high reputation as "Burnett's Cocoaine" and "Phalon's Cocine."

As a lubricator, the New-York *Herald* of June 25, 1859, on "West India fruits in New York," says: "The oil from the cocoa-nut is about the best anti-attrition that can be employed for machinery, and is prepared in the West Indies for that purpose. Large quantities are imported into Jamaica. Of late, however, the article is manufactured there, arising, perhaps, from the fact of such quantities of an adulterated article being imported from abroad." For sale, apply to
JOHN C. KAYSER, No. 119 Nassau-st., second floor, Office No. 12.

C

AUCTION SALES.

WARD McLEAN, Auctioneer.

BY FIELD & McLEAN, OFFICE NO. 9 Pine-st., New-York.—IMPORTANT SALE OF COPPER ALCOLOL AND CAMPHENE STILLS, STEAM ENGINE, BOILERS, VACUUM PUMP, &c.—FIELD & McLEAN WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES of THE NASSAU LINSEED OIL MILLS, FURMAN-ST., BROOKLYN, JUST BELOW THE FULTON FERRY, ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, AT 12 O'CLOCK, all the extensive apparatus and Machinery formerly used by Messrs. Tapscott for the manufacture of Alcohol and Camphene, viz: One splendid COPPER CAMPHENE STILL, of 3,000 gallons capacity, with COPPER WORMS inside to run by steam, with a large COIL OF COPPER WORM for condensing; and VACUUM PUMP, which may be adapted by Sugar Refiners for a Vacuum Pan; two large COPPER ALCOHOL STILLS, of about 8,000 gallons capacity each, with all the COPPER WORMS, GOOSE NECKS, PUMPS, &c., to run same by steam, and COPPER COLUMNS to make high proof Alcohol; one STEAM ENGINE of about 15 horse-power, with a large TUBULAR OR CORNISH BOILER, 18 feet long and 5 feet in diameter, and three CYLINDER BOILERS, 26 feet long and 3 feet in diameter. The Stills were all manufactured by one of the best copper smiths in New-York were erected at an expense of over $20,000 a few years since, and are per feet and in good working order. Further particulars may be obtained, and an order to examine the property, upon application to THE AUCTIONEERS, or to Messrs. F. R & W. C. FOWLER, No. 142 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

TWELVE JERSEY CITY BUILDING lots at auction in Second Ward, near the ferry. DAVID SCOTT will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Aug 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Morgan-st., between Warren and Provost-sts., one lot, north side of Railroad-av., near Warren-st., 20x100; 3 lots, north side of Steuben-st., near Warren, 25 by over 100 feet; 8 lots, south side of Morgan-st., west of Warren st.; street flagged and paved; gas and water pipes, warrantee deeds. Terms easy; ten per cent. on day of sale. For maps apply to DAVID SCOTT, No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug 1, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a good assortment of prime goods, suitable both for City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, Aug 2, at 10½ o'clock at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods, adapted to City or country trade.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BROWN & HURLBUT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st.,
New-York.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of Commercial Paper. Advances made on approved Collaterals, and Loans negotiated. Orders for Stocks, Bonds &c., &c., promptly executed.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO—John Earl Williams, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank; Isaac N. Phelps, Esq., Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co., D. H. Arnold, Esq., President Mercantile Bank; Hon. William V. Brady, Messrs Swift, Hurlbut & Co.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe and Bills at sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 15 Nassau-st., basement of the Bank of the Commonwealth.
NEW-YORK July 26, 1860.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN Gas Light Company having resolved to issue Three Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars of their Capital Stock in addition to the amount heretofore subscribed, books of subscription will be opened at their office, No 15 Nassau-st, on the 27th inst., and remain open from 11 to 3 o'clock daily until Aug. 10. Terms of subscription: Ten per cent. cash at the time of subscribing, and the balance in monthly installments not exceeding ten per cent. The Directors reserve the privilege of apportioning the stock in case the subscription should exceed the amount stated. By order.
OSCAR ZOLLIKOFFER, Treasurer and Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 14th day of August next at 2 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 13th until the 15th of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The subscribers to the stock of this company are hereby notified that the third installment of twenty per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 4th August, at the office of the Treasurer, William H. Newman, No. 75 Pearl-st. FRANCIS M. FRENCH, Vice-President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW YORK, July 31 1860.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS.—A majority of the first issue bondholders having sent in their names, the remainder of said holders of that issue (numbered 1 to 2,500, for $1 000 each) desirous of uniting to secure mutual protection, and attention to their interests, should send, without further delay, their address, and the number of their bonds, to Mr. F. RANDALL, No. 33 Wall-st.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1860.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE Aug 1 proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at the American Exchange Bank.
WM. B. OGDEN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. 4th-av. and 26th st.,
NEW YORK, July 26, 1860

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, on and after Aug 1.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, July 23, 1860.

INTEREST DUE AUGUST 1, 1860, ON THE 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by Ward Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

THE COUPONS FOR THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due August 1, next, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, on and after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND DUBLE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, on the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE RECEIVERS OF THE NEW HOPE Delaware Bridge Company hereby give notice to the holders of certificates issued by them, that they will pay a pro rata dividend of two and thirty-three hundredths per cent. (2 33-100) on said certificates, as declared by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, on and after the 20th instant, at the Lambertville Bank, New-Jersey, which, with the former dividend of fifty per cent., will be a final settlement of their accounts.
JOHN RUNK, A. C. DAVIS,
M. H. JENKS, SAMUEL LILLY,
LAMBERTVILLE, July 14, 1860. Receivers.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1860.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared, payable 1st August next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER INSURANCE CO.,
3d av., corner of 9th-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at this Office on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to Aug. 1. By order.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1860

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July inst. By order,
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

MARINE BANK Tuesday, July 31, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 13. The transfer books will be closed until the 14th of August.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New York Building.) New York, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. is payable on demand. The transfer books will be closed until to-morrow, 2d inst.
C. W. BETTS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Wall-st.—A semi annual dividend of Four Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold, in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for new riage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 nas entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Small cases..... $3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small..... 9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium..... 27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—The undersigned hereby certify that they have used Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound, for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case, found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.
S. HANCOCK, JR., No. 20 South Market-st. GEO. H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick-square. HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st. ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston. W. H. ALLEN, Boston. Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER. HENRY A. FULLER, No. 18 South Market-st. SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety. DIRECTIONS.—Take a table-spoonful three times a day, before meals. For a child, one-fourth the dose for an adult. Prepared by A. D. COPELAND, No 194 Summer-st., East Boston. Sold by HORACE FARRINGTON, No. 87 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass., Wholesale and Retail Agents for Mass., and by all Apothecaries in the vicinity of Boston. $1 per bottle. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDNER. Sold by JENKINS & MAOY, No. 67 Liberty-st., and all the Apothecaries on Broadway.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VEnereal Hospital Practice, by M. LAMONT, Physician, Surgeon Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 EVENINGS, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. All those suffering with the nervous debility, seminal depositions, unnatural loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he informs them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines do not cause sickness.

REMOVAL.—DR. R. CORBETT CAN BE CONsulted, confidentially, at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, thirty-six years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra; seminal weakness; impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on the safest and most plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured.

"Dr. HAMMOND has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*From the New-York Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1850.*

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to treat with unerring success, upon strictly scientific principles that do not admit of failure, all affections of the Seminal, Sexual, and Urinary Organs. His rooms are in the Farmlev Buildings, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Francais.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 4265 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 4.59 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 168th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Call at his office, No. 128 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

ALL CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES OF Women, as well as local irregularities, displacements and difficulties radically cured without the aid of dangerous or unnatural or objectionable remedies. Satisfaction guaranteed. Communications treated confidentially. Dr PHELPS, Medical and Surgical Electrician, No. 66 West 13th-st.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1832.—Dr. GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at his office, 65 Third-st., corner Grand, over the shoe-store. Scientific treatment, a quick cure, and a moderate charge guaranteed.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies, cures, in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No 885 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Nos. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots: on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $5; platina, $20; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. RUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an Insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, GEORGE W. AINSWORTH, of the town of Saratoga Springs, of the county of Saratoga, N. Y., an insolvent debtor. Notice first published JUNE 22, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. John W. Crane, County Judge of the county of Saratoga, and his office in the town of Saratoga Springs, on the 23d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
JNO. C. HULBERT, Att'y for Insolvent.
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
jy4-law-11w

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS MARTERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at her residence at the Mansion House, Hicks-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated Jan. 3, 1860.
HELEN R. MASTERSON, Executrix.
jal1-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, Third-avenue, corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1860. ISABELLA BURCHILL,
mh21-law6mW* Administratrix.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF ROUND IRON
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU "BBB" and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TYLER and M BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS,

RAILROADS.

SHORT LINE TO HARRISBURG
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
WITHOUT CHANGES OF CARS.

An Express Train leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st. at
6 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR HARRISBURG
Via Easton, Allentown and Reading, connecting at Reading with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Harrisburg with mail trains on Pennsylvania Central Railroad east and west; Northern Central Railroad, north and south, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, without change of cars from Jersey City to Harrisburg, arriving at Harrisburg at 12:40 noon.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1860.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
MARYAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
On and after July 9, the steamboats KIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6¾ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 6½ P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY, AFTERNOON at 6 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 8:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.; [for White Plains, and all way stations, 9:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot;] for Croton Falls 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 6:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M. (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:
10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs, and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places west. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points north.
8:45 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.
4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Depots, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Almira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Almira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the Public Printing," passed March 5, 1846; and an act entitled "An act concerning the Laws, Journals, and Documents of the Legislature," passed May 12, 1847, the undersigned hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until the fourth day of September next, at noon of that day, for executing the Printing for the said State Library and for the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the State Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Superintendent of the Bank Department, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Adjutant-General, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the Commissioners of the Land Office, the Canal Auditor, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and all other printing for any and every of the State officers, for the term of two years from the expiration of the present contract.

Separate bids will be received for the Senate, Assembly or Public officers, or for the Printing of either of the Public Documents; the work to be performed in the same style and execution as that furnished on the 5th March, 1846.

For the Senate and Assembly Journals, the proposals should state the price for composition, press-work, paper, pressing and folding of each signature of eight pages, 800 copies, and also for any additional number that may be required.

For the Senate and Assembly Bills, the proposals should state the price for composition, press-work, paper, pressing, folding and stitching each signature of four pages, 500 copies, ordered by either House, and the rate for one hundred additional copies of each signature that may be required—the paper to be cap writing paper of quality equal to that used for the Senate in 1846, weighing not less than 26 pounds to each ream of 17½ by 28½ inches, and the work in all respects to be executed in the same manner—the lines in each section of the bill to be printed with sufficient space between them for inter-lining words.

For the Senate and Assembly Documents, the proposals should state the price for composition, press-work, paper, pressing, folding, gathering and stitching each signature of eight pages, 800 copies, and the price for printing and stitching notes, allowing 50 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 1,000 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 3 000 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 5,000 additional copies; also the price for all additional copies over 5,000. Said proposals to state a sum which the total printing for the Senate shall not exceed; also a sum which the total printing of the Assembly shall not exceed.

Each page of documents or journals must be set in Small Pica type when practicable, containing 1588 ems, but should it be necessary to put it in smaller type, or what is termed rule, or rule and figure work, the size of the page must not be reduced. When it is necessary to put figure matter in tables, the work will be estimated in the same manner as though it was printed in page form, allowing 16 pages or a double signature for each sheet of 19 by 24 inches, and the allowance thus made is to include every charge. The paper to be used for the Legislative Documents and Journals must weigh at least 20 pounds to the ream of 19 by 24 inches, and the quality must be equal to the best used in printing the Senate Documents of 1846.

Samples of the blanks and other printing required for the Public Offices and the Canals, may be seen at the Canal Department, and the other Departments; and the proposals must state the price by the hundred for blanks of every description used in any of the departments.

For all printing in book or pamphlet form for any of the State Offices, or for circulars or cap or post paper, the proposals should state the price for 1600 ems for composition, restricting the estimate to the printed lines, and separately the price for paper and press-work, folding and stitching for 100 copies and the rate per hundred for each additional hundred copies.

To every proposal or bid for the performance of all or any portion of the printing above specified, (and but one proposal or bid will be received from any one person, firm, or party in interest, for the performance of the same work,) there must be annexed a guarantee, subscribed by a guarantor of sufficient ability, that the person or persons making such bid, will, if the same be accepted, enter into a contract according to the terms thereof, and give the security required by law in such case, within ten days from the time he or they shall receive notice of the acceptance of his or their bid; and to every such guarantee there must be annexed a certificate of the Secretary of state, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor or the Judge of the county where the guarantor resides, that the guarantor is a man of property and able to make good his guarantee.

Each proposition must be sealed up with the guarantee, and directed on the outside, "Proposals for Assembly Printing" or for any other portion of the printing embraced in this notice, as the case may be; and when thus sealed up and directed, the proposition should be inclosed in a separate envelope, and directed to the undersigned, or either of them.
ALBANY, July 31, 1860.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
jy24-law12t&4

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1860.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for the Harlem Bridge," and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at the office of the Mayor, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, until the 6th day of August, 1860, at noon on that day, when they will be opened at the Mayor's office aforesaid by the "Commissioners of Harlem Bridge" before a full Board, for the dredging, stone filling, piling, granite, rubble stone, cast-iron cylinders and superstructure (each separately) for said bridge.

Proposals must be directed to "The Commissioners of Harlem Bridge." The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates offered, if the Board deem it for the interest of the Counties of New-York and Westchester.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and form of contracts, can be obtained at the office of the Mayor, and the plans can be seen at the office of the Engineer, Wm. J. McAlpine, Esq., No. 18 William-st., in the City of New-York.
J. B AULD,
Secretary Commissioners of Harlem Bridge.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-ST., N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000
ASSETS	330,000

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. ARMS, Jr., Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ROCKAWAY.

STEAMBOAT CERES will make daily trips as above, Sunday included, leaving Catharine Market Slip 9 30 A. M. Spring-st., N. R., at 9, and Pier 4 N. R. at 9 30. Returning leave Rockaway at 4 P. M., stopping at Seaside House each way. Fare 50 cents each way.

NO DUST, NO COAL GAS.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH. The Steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COMBES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. N. R. The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Tuesday, July 24,	7 A.M	Tuesday, July 24,	7 A.M
Wednesd'y, July 25,	1 P.M	Wednesd'y, July 25,	7 A.M
Thursday, July 26,	2 P.M	Thursday, July 26,	8 A.M
Friday, July 27,	3 P.M.	Friday, July 27,	9 A.M.
Sunday, July 29,	8 A.M.	Saturday, July 28,	2½ P.M
Monday, July 30,	6 A.M	Sunday, July 29,	4 P.M
Tuesday, July 31,	7 A.M	Monday, July 30,	3 P.M
Wednesd'y, Aug. 1,	7½ A.M	Tuesday, July 31,	3 P.M
Thursday, Aug. 2,	7:40 A.M	Wednesd'y, Aug. 1,	3 P.M

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

JAPANESE APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED—ALDERMAN BRADY SHOWS UP THE REPORTERS—SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FIRE MARSHAL.

A regular meeting of the Board was held last evening, the President in the Chair.

Among the communications was one from the Street Commissioner, asking, on behalf of the Pilot Commissioners, an appropriation of $20,000 for the excavation of Coenties Reef, to the depth of 20 feet at low water, which it is thought will enable any vessel to pass the reef without difficulty. Referred to Committee on Finance.

A resolution requiring the Comptroller to pay the salaries of Assistant Health Wardens was opposed by Alderman BRADY, who argued the appointment of Assistant Health Wardens was illegal, and furthermore that they had not performed any services. Alderman CORNELL replied that the Comptroller paid these men last year, and if it was legal then it was legal now.

The President decided that the resolution must lie over under the rule.

The semi-annual report of the Fire Marshal was received and ordered on file. The substance of it will be found below.

To the Mayor, Common Council, and Police Justices of the City and County of New-York:

In laying before you my semi-annual report of the transactions in my department for the six months ending the 31st of May, 1860, I am enabled to congratulate you on the favorable results with which my labors have been attended. Since I assumed the duties of Fire Marshal, I have strenuously endeavored to obtain some amendment in the laws affecting the offences, the alarming growth of which led to the institution of the office. Year after year I have, in my reports, offered such suggestions and recommendations to the Legislature as were dictated by the results of investigations carefully pursued, and embracing a wide range of facts. Until last session nothing was done to satisfy the requirements thus indicated. It is reason for thankfulness that the value of patient remonstrance, to find that, notwithstanding the powerfully-supported interests which occupied the time of the last Legislature, it yet managed to bestow a share of its attention on the matters that I have brought under its notice. In these, as in other measures of public improvement, results are only to be reached by slow stages, and we may felicitate ourselves if in each successive session we secure a small instalment of what our necessities call for.

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS.

Referring more specifically to the act passed last session to provide against dangers arising from the defective construction of buildings, its features may be thus briefly summed up: Where a building is deemed unsafe by any of the Inspectors, it directs said Inspectors to report the same to the Superintendent, or Deputy Superintendent, who is forthwith to have a survey made of the premises by three persons, one of whom is to be the Deputy Superintendent, one a member of the Committee of the American Institute of Architects, and one a Surveyor, to be named by the owner, or agent of the owner, of the building. The survey made by this inquisition, or by a majority of its members, is to be returned to the Superintendent, and if unfavorable to the security of the building, then the latter is to present to the Mayor a report of such survey duly signed and authenticated, and if unsafe or dangerous, then the Mayor is immediately to direct the Sheriff to take down and remove such building or parts thereof as have been declared unsafe. Other sections direct a notification to be given to the owners of such unsafe building to take down and remove the same, imposes a fine of $500 for the neglect of such intimation, and gives the Sheriff power to sell the materials of such defective building, in default of payment by the owner of the expenses of taking down and removing it.

Now, if the provisions of this enactment be not defeated by the technical ingenuity of the legal profession, of which, owing to the wording of the seventy-second section, there is some fear, it will fully meet all the necessities of the case. It, in fact, does nothing more than what every property-owner would feel bound to do were he to consult his own interest. It is not to be presumed that landlords are desirous of having their buildings falling about the heads of their tenants, or having them suddenly vacated by the apprehension of such a danger. There is a certain class of them, however, who are short sighted enough to incur these risks in the hope that, by refusing to make the necessary repairs, the occupants will do them. It was to protect the public against these grasping and unscrupulous landlords that some enactment of this kind was called for. It would be greatly to be deplored if, through legal quibbles, its operation should be temporarily postponed. The question, however, as to the force of the law as it at present stands will soon be brought to the test. Under its provisions, the building No. 231 Broadway, which was referred to in my last report as unsafe, has been pronounced so by the surveyors, and directions have been given to put an end to the danger by taking it down. Thus, it will be seen that, notwithstanding the advice of legal opinion recently obtained from an eminent lawyer, the officers authorized to carry out the provisions of the act have not hesitated to enforce them. There will, no doubt, be found persons to resist the law, relying upon that opinion, so that the matter will soon be placed in such a shape before the courts as to set at rest the doubts which at present exist as to the legality of their proceedings.

I must not omit to notice the fact that the new law extends the fire limits from Forty-second street to one hundred feet north of Fifty-second-street, a provision rendered necessary by the rapid accumulation of buildings in that direction.

PUNISHMENT OF ARSON.

Last session, an effort was made in the Legislature to abolish capital punishment. Finding that it would be impossible to secure a majority in favor of the change, its advocates altered their tactics, and succeeded in getting through both Houses a measure which may be regarded as a sort of compromise. By the new law, the penalty for homicide is thus graduated: Murder in the first degree, death; in the second degree, imprisonment for life. Arson in the first degree, heretofore punishable by death, has been brought to the grade of murder in the second degree. However, in the event of life being sacrificed by the commission of the crime, the penalty will still be death. Certain sections of the old law were repealed, and among them the one designating the mode of execution, so that at the present time there is no statute whereby the judge, in pronouncing sentence of death, can decide how the culprit shall be executed. It follows from this state of facts, that no criminal can be made to undergo the death penalty until some fresh enactment is passed on the subject. It is true that the Court can send to the State Prison the convict whom it has thus sentenced, but at the expiration of the interval of twelve months prescribed by the law, the Governor finds himself in the same position as the Judge—unable, legally, to prescribe the form and manner of execution.

I am not prepared to assert that, so far as arson is concerned, the new law, if it could be carried out, would not be an improvement. It is notorious that juries were frequently unwilling to find a verdict of guilty in cases of arson in the first degree, where no loss of life had occurred, owing to the penalty being a capital one. This crime is one of the most difficult to establish to the satisfaction of a jury, the testimony being mostly of a circumstantial character, although circumstantial evidence is, in my opinion, where the facts are well linked together, more convincing than the positive testimony of a witness to the guilt of the accused. Jurymen, however, are apt to think differently, and the recent change in the law may have the effect of inducing them to agree more readily on their verdict.

TENEMENT HOUSES.

In my former reports, I directed your attention to the dangers which, in case of fire, are consequent on the generally defective construction of tenement houses. The calamitous events of the past Winter, attended as they have been with a terrible loss of human life have, unfortunately, verified all my apprehensions. In one respect, they have not been without benefit, inasmuch as they have induced the Legislature to adopt my suggestions in reference to the erection of iron balconies and stairs outside these buildings. The new law directs that in all dwelling-houses which are built for the residence of more than eight families, there shall be a fire-proof stairs in a brick, or stone, or fire-proof building, attached to the exterior walls, and that all the rooms, on every story, must communicate by doors; or, if the fire-proof stairs are not built as above, then there must be fire-proof balconies on each story, on the outside of the building, connected by fire proof stairs, and all the rooms on each story must communicate by doors. If the buildings are not built with either the stairs or balconies, as above specified, then they must be built fire-proof throughout. All ladders or stairs from the upper stories to the scuttle or roof, are, if movable, to be made of iron, and if fixed, to be made of wood, and these scuttles are not to be less than three feet by two.

I have but one fault to find with these provisions. I do not see why tenement houses accommodating a less number than eight families should be exempt from their operation. Take eight families of average number, and we should have fifty persons left wholly without protection by the exemption. All dwellings accommodating more than four families, should, in my opinion, be classed as tenement houses, and brought within the provisions of the law. The effect of this would be to prevent respectable neighborhoods being destroyed by a gradual process of subletting, and to improve the security and accommodations of tenement houses generally. In addition to the ameliorations secured by the act, I must again reiterate the necessity of abolishing wood and coal bins in the cellars of these houses, and of having in their stead separate receptacles for fuel, built of brick, with iron doors, so that in the event of fire breaking out in any one of them, it would be confined to the locality in which it originated. These conveniences are at present constructed of pine wood, and when a fire occurs in them, as frequently happens, it spreads with the greatest rapidity, and the smoke, ascending the stairs, frequently suffocates the inmates while attempting to escape.

In connection with this subject I think it well to state, that out of the number of inventions of fire-escape apparatus which have been submitted to my inspection, and all of them good in their way, there is one which is peculiarly suited to tenement houses. I allude to the Jenny Lind apparatus, which possesses the recommendations of being cheap of construction, effective for its purpose, and not easily put out of order. It has also this advantage—that it affords the firemen an easy means of ascending to the different apartments from outside, and of thus applying the slumbering inmates of their danger.

STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.

In my last report I alluded to the gradual adoption of steam fire-engines by our City companies. The members of the Department are, as I anticipated, daily becoming more and more convinced of the superiority of steam over muscle, and our lower districts will, ere long, be supplied sufficiently with steam-engines.

CAUSES OF FIRES.

Among the many causes of fires there is a new source of danger, which, if attention be not paid to it, will help to multiply accidents of this sort. I allude to the use of caloric engines, which is becoming general in printing offices. The drawing of the burning coal from the furnace into a street-iron ash-pan every night when the men quit work is a dangerous practice, and was recently the means of firing the printing office of Mr. Frank McElroy, of No. 113 Nassau-street. A platform of wood, covered with zinc, and a sheet-iron pan on top of the latter, was used as the receptacle for the red hot cinders. These heated the iron pan to a degree sufficient to melt the zinc and to set fire to the plat orm. The fire then spread, burned a hole in the floor, and was rapidly making headway when it was discovered and put out by the firemen. It would be much less dangerous to leave the cinders in the furnace; or, if they must be drawn out, to use an ash-pan of sufficient thickness, and elevated on iron legs, at least six inches high.

I have found that the chemical preparations called "fire-annihilators" are fruitful causes of the danger which they are intended to extinguish. Not very long since one of Phillips' compounds exploded in Mr. Jenkins' printing office in Frankfort-street, and set fire to the ceiling. It had been kept on the premises for some time, to be used, in case of necessity, and the chemical materials of which it was composed had thereby probably undergone a change, and spontaneous combustion was the result. I experimented on two remaining ones, and found them to generate a mass of fire. The burning of Muller's fire-annihilator factory occurred in nearly a similar way. How far these chemical preparations are to be relied upon, is a question. My own opinion is, that great danger is to be apprehended from keeping them any length of time on hand.

The Fire Marshall concludes his report with this summary:

NUMBER OF FIRES.

During the months of December and January an epidemic of fires raged such as has not been known for several years past. The weather, it will be remembered, was extremely cold. I have found that extreme cold, as well as extreme heat, is favorable to the occurrence of these disasters.

The annexed tables show a total of sixty-seven incendiary fires. The aggregate number of fires amounts to two-hundred and thirty-nine. The arrests are twenty-seven.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The total of the losses by fire for the period embraced in this report, is $1,546,211. The greater portion of this amount occurred in the months of December and January, by fires in Ann, Fulton and Beekman streets.

DEATHS BY FIRE.

During the six months ending 31st May, 1860, there have been fifty-two deaths caused by fire, as follows:

Clothes set on fire by lights, or fires in stoves,			
Women	8	Boys	2
Men	1	Girls	9
From fluid lamps,			
Women	4	Girls	2
Total	26		

BURNED TO DEATH BY FIRES IN TENEMENT HOUSES.

No. 203 Division-street	6	No. 90 West 45th-st	11
No. 142 Elm-street	9	Total	26

CO-OPERATION OF THE AUTHORITIES.

I cannot conclude this report without tendering my respectful acknowledgment to the Mayor, the Police Justices and the Police Commissioners, for the prompt assistance they have at all times afforded me.

To the Fire Department, the telegraph operators and the Police Department, my thanks are also due, for the readiness with which they have aided me upon all occasions. With great respect, your obedient servant, ALFRED E BAKER, Fire Marshal.

The appropriation of $105,000 for the reception of the Japanese, coming up, Alderman DARRAGH opposed it on the ground that it was made in violation of the charter. The Committee had no right to bring in a bill for more than $30,000, the amount originally appropriated. If they had a legal right to spend $100,000 they had an equal right to spend $1,000,000.

Alderman BOOLE—Certainly they had.

Alderman DARRAGH thought not.

Alderman BRADY said he was a member of the Japanese Reception Committee, but he knew very little about it; all he knew was that the Committee had presented that as the true bill of expenses, and he had sufficient confidence in a majority of that Committee to believe that they would not present a false bill. In any event, it was not the business of this Board to oppose the bill; the Comptroller had asked for an appropriation of $105,000 to pay the expenses of this reception, and if false or exaggerated bills were presented, he would undoubtedly refuse to pay them. The opposition of the Press to this appropriation he attributed to the fact that reporters were not allowed by the Committee to stick their noses in on all occasions. He went on to relate several incidents, showing great impropriety, impudence, assurance and drunkenness on the part of reporters. On the occasion of the ball, he said that one member of the Press was so drunk that he couldn't stand, and sat in Niblo's Garden at the close of the ball with a bloody towel around his head, unable to move.

Alderman DARRAGH thought that such a wholesale attack upon the reporters ought not to be made without some specifications. If any one member had been guilty of the conduct attributed to him, his name should be given, in order that others who were innocent might not be under the imputation.

Alderman STARR was satisfied that if anything was wrong about this Japanese bill the Comptroller would see it rightted. He moved to strike out from the appropriation bill the clause appropriating $55,000 and $20 000 for printing and fire-escape patents, leaving the Japanese appropriation by itself.

The motion was lost, by a vote of 6 to 11.

Alderman CORNELL called upon Alderman BRADY to give the name of the reporter to whom he alluded in his remarks.

Alderman BRADY said that he would state that he was not a reporter of the TIMES, *Tribune* or *Herald*. So far as he was concerned, he would willingly "express" his name, but his friends thought it would be better not to do it.

Alderman CORNELL then moved to amend the appropriation by adding the words, "in lieu of the $30,000 previously reported." Carried—Ayes 9, Nays 8.

Alderman FARLEY moved to add to the appropriation bill $15,000, to pay the Assistant Health-Wardens. Laid over.

Alderman BOOLE then moved that the previous question be put on the Appropriation bill. Carried.

The bill then passed, by a vote of 13 to 4, as follows:

AYES—Aldermen Smith, Barry, Henry, Bagley, Brady, Tuomey, Starr, Cornell, Peck, Boole, Platt, Owens, Genet

NAYS—Darragh, Seagrist, Russell, Farley.

Adjourned to the second Tuesday in August.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEPARTURE OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—DOMINIQUE MERA, an Italian boatman, who has been in confinement at the City Prison since the month of June last, awaiting identification by the authorities of New-Orleans, yesterday departed for that city in custody of Sheriff MARTIN, of Plaquemines Parish, La. It is charged, that a little over three years ago MERA and a number of his companions murdered NICHOLAS SAVELLI, a Catholic priest, of whom he was a creditor. Several of the men were subsequently arrested and confined in the New-Orleans jail, pending a trial for the murder, but they devised a successful scheme to break out of prison. MERA fled to Texas, and has since wandered through various countries, but his movements have been closely watched by the officers of the law, who finally traced him to this City. Information of his presence here having been communicated to Ex-Capt. SEAMAN, late of the Fourth Precinct, a search was prosecuted, which, after much trouble, eventually led to his apprehension, just as he had taken passage on a merchant vessel about to sail for Europe. The fact of MERA's arrest was communicated to the municipal authorities of New-Orleans, who immediately dispatched Sheriff MARTIN, (to whom the suspected man was well known,) with the Governor's requisition for the prisoner's return to Louisiana. The man having been identified was accordingly yielded into his custody. The evidence against MERA is said to be very clear, and he will doubtless be hung.

LAST DAY OF THE CROTON WATER RENTS IN THE TAX-PAYERS' OFFICE.—Never do to-day what can be done to-morrow, seems to have been the rule of conduct of many hundred tax-payers in the City. The 31st day of July has been fixed by law as the last day on which Croton Water rents can be paid without the addition of 5 per cent., and everybody who had to pay this tax seems to have thought that the very latest hour was the very best; and accordingly, for the past three days the office of the Board has been crowded with those who might have paid their dues weeks ago without inconvenience. Yesterday the office was crowded with applicants, anxious to save themselves the 5 per cent. which will be added to-day. Double files were formed inside and outside the office, and the Receiver, Mr. HANCE, must have had his patience terribly taxed yesterday. The receipts must have been the largest of any day in the year. The same custom obtains in the office of "Receiver of Taxes," the last week of whose receipts generally average those of the entire year. This gives great trouble to clerks and officials connected with these departments.

THE FIRST OF AUGUST—THE COLORED MAN'S DAY OF JUBILEE.—To-day is the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Emancipation of the Slaves in the British West India Islands. It has been the custom of our colored population, since that eventful epoch, to celebrate its occurrence with excursions, feasting, speeches, and a general jubilee. In short, they make it—and quite naturally, too—a colored Fourth of July. They are not going to omit the great festival to-day. At Myrtle-avenue Park, Brooklyn, the "Colored Men's Republican Club" will have a grand pic-nic, at which, as we are advised, "a brass band will be in attendance, eminent speakers are promised, and valuable prizes are to be offered for the competition of the ladies." Throughout the Northern States and Canada, to-day will be a day of rejoicing among the negro race.

THE PERJURY CASE.—In the case of WILLIAM D. HAIGHT, charged with falsely swearing in the matter of bail for DA COSTA, his counsel yesterday moved United States Commissioner MORELL for a discharge, on the ground of insufficient evidence. The motion was denied, and permission given the defence to put in other testimony, which will be heard to-day. Mr. W. R. C. WEBSTER, of No. 23 Jacob street, desires us to contradict the statement that he has, directly or indirectly, authorized his name to be used for bailing DA COSTA.

ACCIDENT AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.—During the performance at Niblo's Garden, last night, an accident occurred which might have had a very serious ending. *L'echelle perilouse*, upon which Mr. THOMAS HARLOW was performing, proved a "perilous ladder" to him indeed. After going through many difficult and dangerous feats he came to the last one of all, which consists in throwing himself from one side of the ladder to the other, and springing from thence to a rope suspended at some distance, by which he descends to the ground. On attempting to swing himself over to the opposite round of the ladder, he missed his hold, and fell to the ground, a distance of nearly 45 feet. The majority of the audience thought this was a "part of the play," and were preparing to applaud heartily, when they learned their mistake. In fact, to some people, we suspect the charm of these dangerous performances is the secret expectation they entertain of seeing some one break his neck. Very fortunately, Mr. HARLOW was not seriously injured, and will resume his performances to-night.

HEALTHINESS OF THE CITY.—The weather has a sultry turn, and people are generally sweltering. Yesterday, for instance, the thermometer ran up among "the nineties." Yet the official tables of the Health Commissioner assure us that the mortality of the City is less by more than one hundred a week than it has been for several years past, for the present period. Let us, then, not murmur at the dog-days, but rejoice. The "can't-get-aways" have no reason to envy their country cousins, or their neighbors, who have run off to the country. New-York, for many a year, at this season, has never been so full as it is at present.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—We are officially informed that the great ship will reopen in this City for exhibition on the 13 h, 14th and 15th inst., prior to her departure for England, on the 16th. Excursions from the country will undoubtedly be planned for those days, and those of our City residents who have not seen her, but desire to do so, must be on the alert.

The Fire in Nassau-street.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS—LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

It is thought that the fire on Monday night, in Fowler's Buildings, Nassau-street, was kindled by an incendiary. It broke out on the fourth floor, which was untenanted, and this fact leads to the belief that it was the work of design; while the supposition is supported by another circumstance, viz.: the finding of some pieces of paper, apparently saturated with camphene, which had blown into the street.

The following is a list of the losses and insurances:

No. 100 Nassau-street—First floor, occupied by MICHAEL NOONAN, dealer in books and stationery. Loss about $1,500; insured for $3,750 as follows: East River, $1,500; Exchange, $750; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $1,500. Second floor, rear part, occupied by G. F. TUTTLE, book publisher. Loss, $2,500; insured for $1,000 in the Home Insurance Company. Third floor, occupied as a card printing office, by CHARLES VINTEN. Loss, $2,000; insured for $1,000 in the St. Mark's Insurance Company. The front part of the second floor and the fifth story were occupied by the proprietors of the *Irish News*, as a publishing office and composing room. Loss about $3,000; insured. The building, owned by Mr. J. FOWLER, is damaged to the extent of $5,000; insured.

No 98 Nassau-street—The entire building was occupied by Mr. T. W. Strong, book, print, valentine publisher and engraver. A large stock of valentines in the upper floors were consumed, and the remainder of Mr. Strong's stock was very greatly damaged by water. The loss probably reached $15,000. Following are the names of the companies in which the stock was insured:

Gebnard	$2 600	Harmony	$2,600
Brooklyn	2,600	Rutgers	2,600
Firemen's Fund	2,600	Empire City	2,600
Phœnix	2,600	Ætna, of Hartford	2,600
Metropolitan	2,600	North Western	2.600
Washington	2,600	N.Y. Fire & Marine	5,200
Total			$36,000

Mr. Fowler also owned the building. It is injured to the extent of $1,000; insured in the Eagle and Broadway Companies.

No. 102 Nassau street,—J. W. Lyon, agent for a dealer in paper stock, occupied the basement. Loss about $300; insured in the Mechanics' Company for $500; in the Kings Co. for $650; and in the Anchor for $500. The first floor was the clothing-store of Aaron Josephs. The stock was removed, but it was damaged by water, &c., to the extent of $500; insured for $1,000 in the Excelsior Co., and $1,000 in the Firemen's Fund. The adjoining store on the same floor was occupied by Mark Cohn, book and print dealer; damage by water about $700; insured for $3,000 in the St. Nicholas, St. Marks, and Commonwealth Insurance Co.'s The five upper floors were occupied by various tenants. Following are the names, &c.: R. Ayres, Mason's regalia; loss, $100, uninsured; New-York *Manuscript* publication office; loss, $300; insured for $1,700 in the Ætna, of Hartford. Ætna, of New-York, and Commercial Co.'s; J. H. Kirk, engraver and printer; loss, $100; insured for $500 in the Metropolitan Company; William Noyes, broker, loss $75; insured for $100 in the Brooklyn Co. Sparks & Brett, wood engravers; loss $100; no insurance. Jeremiah O'Connor, janitor of the building, suffered a loss of $400 by the loss of his household furniture; he was uninsured. R. D. Belderhase, silver-chaser, loss $400; insured for $500 in the Hudson County Mutual, of Jersey City. A. R. Thompson, broker, lost about $3 000 worth of sewing-machines, &c., which were stored on the upper floor, upon which he had no insurance. A. R. Rogers, dealer in silver-plated goods; loss $600; insured for $2 000 in the Citizens' and New York Fire and Marine Companies. A Suapauff, print colorer; loss $200; uninsured. This building was also the property of Mr. Fowler. It was injured to the extent of $1,000 or $1,500; insured for $17,000 in the Astor, Beekman, Hamilton and Williamsburgh City Companies.

Steam Communication with Jamaica.

BETTER FACILITIES REQUIRED—THE FIRST STEAMER—PROSPECTS OF A MAIL SUBSIDY—INDUCEMENTS TO EMIGRANTS.

A systematic effort is to be made to establish a regular steam communication between this port and the Island of Jamaica. The infrequency and great irregularity of communication heretofore have been a serious hindrance, even to the limited commerce existing between New-York, Kingston and other Jamaica ports, and have tended to keep that little commerce within the control of a few large houses, who have monopolized the trade for their own benefit. Encouraged by a recent act of the Colonial Legislature, authorizing the Government to pay a subsidy for the establishment of a regular mail service with New-York and Aspinwall, Messrs. BREAKSPEAR, FERINO & Co. have arranged to put steamers upon that route, and on Saturday they sent forward the first vessel of the line—the screw steamer *Baltimore*—with a full assorted cargo, and a number of passengers for Kingston. As soon as the contract shall have been completed for carrying the mails, a second steamer will be placed on the route. They will each carry about 500 tons of cargo, independent of coal, leaving the between decks for fruit and other perishable articles. It is intended also, if the proper encouragement be afforded, to have the steamers touch at Turk's Island and Port au Prince, Hayti, going and returning. They will connect at Kingston with the Royal Mail steamers from England and the Windward Islands, and then proceed to Aspinwall, from whence they will bring the products of the Isthmus, such as hides, coffee, cochineal, &c.

From Kingston fruit, in its perfect state, coffee, pimento and other tropical products, with old copper, &c., will furnish the return cargoes.

The establishment of this line is intended also to promote emigration thither of industrious colored people from the United States, who wish to find a permanent home for themselves and families.

The want of tobacco at Jamaica is very much felt, the extent of rich, fertile land being very much in excess of the population. Many of the agricultural inhabitants being employed on their own lands, by which they become rich, there are not enough besides to supply anything like the wants of those who require hired labor. The Island Government therefore do the utmost to encourage and facilitate the arrival and employment, with the greatest protection and care, of laborers. Colored are generally preferred, and artizans are wanted.

A Government Immigration Agent-General is appointed, who sees the provisions of the law properly carried out. The following offer, now made by proprietors of estates in Jamaica, will show the terms:

A passage to the island is given; wages—62½c., 50c., 37½c., 25c. per day, according to the desire or ability of the laborer; house and garden afforded, free of charge, for the time of service; medical attendance and nourishment provided when sick, which the parties would have to repay at $3 33 per annum, for each adult, and to repay any advances made during sickness. Contract to be entered into by the immigrants, to accept such employment and wages as the Immigration Agent General and the employer, with the sanction of the Governor, may obtain for them, for any period not less than two years, and not exceeding three years. Coopers obtain $1 50 for making a puncheon, and $1 18 to $1 29 for a hogshead.

Such wages as the above, in a climate without Winter, with cheap fuel, and house-rent very moderate, would make rich men of industrious people. Land can be bought or rented very low.

Now that communication regularly by steam is arranged with the island of Jamaica, an eligible and comfortable mode of visiting the island can be more available, while correspondence between those who may go there and their friends remaining behind can be regularly continued.

Reception of the Emmet Guard, of New-Haven.

The Emmet Guard, of New-Haven, arrived in the City early yesterday morning, by the steamer *Elm City*, and were received at the landing by Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Capt. FLOOD, whose guests they will be during their stay in the City. Col. CREGORAN and Lieut. Col. NUGENT, together with a detachment of Company F., Fourth Regiment, under the command of Capt. MAHON, also joined in the reception of the Guards on their landing. As the steamer approached Peck-slip, a salute of nine guns was fired, and a large concourse of people soon collected, who greeted the Guards on their landing with welcome cheers. The Emmet Guard numbers about seventy five men, and is a fine appearing company. Following are the names of the officers:

Officers—Capt. Thos. W. CASHIL; Lieuts. Patrick Maher, Michael McCarten, James Wrinn; Ensign McLoughlin; Quartermaster McGowan; Judge-Advocate Lawler; Commissariat Williams; Engineer McCaffrey; Assistant-Paymaster Geary; Assistant-Engineer Brinley; Captain of Pioneers, John Carroll.

Sergeants—Hennesy, Williams, McCabe, Reilly.

Corporals—Cook, McKeon, Sheridan, Reilly, McEvers.

They were escorted to the Westchester House, in the Bowery, where they are to be quartered during their stay in New-York. At 7 o'clock, the Guards, with their escort, took breakfast at Brooks' Assembly Rooms. Soon after 8 o'clock, both companies embarked on board the steamboat *Isaac N. Seymour* and barge *Washington*, at the foot of Spring-street, and made an excursion to the grove adjacent to the Newark Bay House, where they spent the day in a festive manner. The Guard will be reviewed by the Mayor to day, in the City Hall Park, after which they will visit the Central Park, and be treated to a public dinner at the Westchester House in the evening. They will return to New-Haven to-morrow morning.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL RESULT OF A FLUID LAMP EXPLOSION.

JOSEPHINE KEPLER, a German woman, residing at 746 Third-avenue, was fatally injured on the night of the 1st inst., by the explosion of a fluid lamp which she was engaged in replenishing. Soon after the accident the poor woman was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where her death occurred yesterday. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body.

SAD RESULT OF A FOOLISH AMUSEMENT.

JOHN SPRIGGEN, the man who was stabbed on Monday evening by WM. SHEEHAN, his companion, while they were frolicking together at Jones' Woods, died yesterday morning at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner JACKMAN was summoned to make an investigation of the circumstances attending his death, but he was unable to procure the attendance of witnesses, and the inquest had to be postponed until to-day. It is said that SHEEHAN was dancing upon the platform when deceased stepped behind him and made a slit in his coat with a penknife, thinking the act to be a good joke. SHEEHAN did not become angry, but determined to retaliate in kind, and in making a lunge at SPRIGGEN'S garment, the latter by a sudden movement, to avoid injury to his clothing, received the blade in his abdomen. The wound proved a mortal one. SHEEHAN, as soon as he had ascertained the extent of the injury he had inflicted, delivered himself into the custody of a Nineteenth Precinct officer, and stated that the occurrence was entirely accidental. He is at present confined at the Tombs.

Police Reports.

JUSTICE PROMPTLY ADMINISTERED.

On Monday afternoon as a lady named Mary B. Lewis, was passing through Lexington avenue, her porte-monnaie, containing $20, was snatched from her hand by Isaac Gesner, a young pickpocket. Officer Hutchinson, of the Eighteenth Precinct, witnessed the transaction, pursued the thief, arrested him and recovered the money. Yesterday morning the prisoner was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by whom he was held to answer. A few hours later he was removed for trial to the Court of Special Sessions, where, having been found guilty, he was sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary for four months. Scarce fourteen hours elapsed between the time of the arrest and conviction, and if such instances of the speedy measuring out of justice were less rare, doubtless a marked decrease in the number of offences would be the result.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY—THEFT OF A HALF-DIME.

William Wade, 23 years of age, a native of Troy, residing in Eighteenth street, and a painter by occupation, was apprehended early yesterday morning by officer Lyons, of the Eighth Ward, on a charge of highway robbery. The complainant, John Holman, of No. 21 Leonard-street, alleged that he was walking home through Hudson-street, when Wade accosted him, and demanded his money. He had nothing but a half-dime about him, and he made the fact known to Wade, who said he must have the coin, and forthwith took it against the owner's wish. Holman raised an alarm, which resulted in the speedy arrest of the prisoner. He was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, and held for trial in default of $2,000 bail. If convicted at the Court of General Sessions, he will probably go to the State Prison for ten years.

THEFT OF CLOTHING.

A few weeks ago Catharine Walters, a young woman of disreputable character, stole about $55 worth of clothing from Matilda Starling, with whom she was boarding at No. 19 Greene-street, and then left the house. Yesterday Catherine was arrested, wearing one of Matilda's dresses, and having been taken before Justice SUMMS she was committed for trial. She acknowledged her delinquency, and made restitution as far as possible by delivering up the pawn tickets representing the property.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CLERK.

Officers Nevin and Fitzmaurice, special police detectives, of the Second Ward, yesterday arrested Thomas C. Spillet, a collecting agent, on a charge of having embezzled $42 07 from Moses Hyler, stair-rod manufacturer, of No. 84 Beekman-street. The amount in question is alleged to have been collected from John Parr, of No. 548 Eighth-avenue, but the accused failed to make return of it. Justice KELLY committed him, pending an examination.

A BOOTLESS ACTION.

Charles Brown was yesterday apprehended with a case of boots in his possession which were identified as having been stolen from the store of Wm. Ransom, of No. 32 Cortlandt-street. The property was valued at $28, and Justice KELLY held the accused for trial on a charge of grand larceny.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ARREST OF FOUR BOYS FOR BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED ARSON.—Detectives FAGOT and DENTON, of the Inspector of Police office, yesterday arrested four boys, named JACK POWERS, THOMAS QUIRK, JAMES MORRIS and WILLIAM JOHNSON, for the double crime of burglary and attempted arson. The oldest of these boys is 19 years of age, and the youngest about 15 years. They were arrested, at first, on suspicion of having robbed the house of NATHANIEL MILLS, on Gold-street, last Saturday night. Upon being locked up, one of them confessed not only to this, but also to various other offences, committed during the last two weeks, the most important of which are the following. They broke into St. Peter's Church, on State-street, where, finding no plate, as they had anticipated they would, they took possession of a contribution-box containing a few coppers, and then attempted to set the church on fire. The fact that the building was not burned down was owing more to the want of skill than of any good will on their part. While looking about for something to steal, they espied a surplice, which one of the party, in pure wantonness, commenced to tear into pieces; but another, apparently having more respect for the clerical robe than for the place, interfered to prevent this sacrilege, and the result was a fight over the ecclesiastical garment. Their next exploit was in an unoccupied house on Duffield-street, which they robbed of several hundred weight of lead pipe, and also of a quantity of brass cocks. Some time last Saturday night they entered the house of Mr. MILLS. The family being in the country, they had everything pretty much their own way, and were probably in the house nearly all night, but towards morning they became alarmed at the vigilance of a policeman in the vicinity, and made a precipitate retreat, taking with them but a small portion of the clothing they had selected and packed ready to carry away. This house, too, they attempted to set on fire, in one of the closets, but the flame which they had kindled went out of its own accord. The boy POWERS, who has manifested a desire to become a witness for the people, was formerly in the employ of GEORGE LAWRENSON, in the Montague Hall Billiard Saloon, and is well known in that connection. He says that the party was organized only a few weeks ago, for the purpose of more successfully carrying on the business of robbery. Each took an oath of constancy to each other under any and all circumstances, with a fearful penalty attached for violating the obligation. Finding his companions and the business they were engaged in not quite so congenial to his feelings as he had anticipated, he was apparently rather pleased than otherwise at being arrested, and now expresses a strong desire to be afforded an opportunity to amend his ways. The whole party will be examined to-day before Justice CORNWELL.

A PHYSICIAN FOUND DEAD IN BED.—The residence of Dr. EDWARD CLARK, on Hunter-street, near Putnam, having been closed since Saturday last, a neighbor forced an entrance yesterday, and to his astonishment found Dr. CLARK in a reclining position on a bed, and quite dead. The deceased was upwards of 70 years old, and lived alone with his housekeeper, who, it seems, left on a visit to New-Jersey last Saturday. Coroner HORTON will investigate the case to-day.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—SAMUEL W. INGLEE, of Broadway, near Tenth-street, went to the foot of South Tenth-street at an early hour yesterday morning to bathe. While swimming in the river at a considerable distance from the shore, he was seized with cramp, and was drowned before assistance could reach him. The body was immediately recovered, and taken to his late residence, where Coroner MURPHY held an inquest.

PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT.—An elderly man named PHILIP J. MELVILLE, was prostrated by the heat while crossing from New-York to Brooklyn, in one of the Fulton Ferry boats, yesterday. Police-Surgeon BALL sent him to the City Hospital for treatment. The man said that he resided in Pacific-street, but after a diligent search there Dr. BALL could not find his friends.

ITEMS.—A servant girl named ELIZA WILLIAMS was arrested yesterday, for robbing her employer, LORENZO HOWALL, South Brooklyn, of property valued at $75.... The Mercantile Library Rooms will be closed from to-day until further notice, for alteration and repairs.... Justice MORRNOUSE, during the month of July, disposed of 212 cases, viz, intoxication, 120; vagrancy, 20; assault and battery, 30; fighting in the street, 9; petit larceny, 6; violating city ordinances, 8; habitual drunkards, 6; malicious mischief, 5; grand larceny, and assault and battery with intent to kill, 1 each.

New-Jersey.

DROWNED MAN IDENTIFIED.—The body of the man found floating in the water at the foot of York-street, on Monday afternoon, was identified yesterday morning as that of DANIEL CUMMINGS, owner and captain of the sloops *Lucy Ann* and *Senator*. It appears that on Friday last deceased attempted to fasten the rope found grasped in his hand to the jib-boom of the sloop *Senator*, which was lying in the North River, opposite the Sectional Dock, Jersey City, and, missing his footing, fell overboard and was drowned before assistance could be rendered him. The deceased was a man of temperate habits, about 25 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children, residing in Water-street, New-York.

CITY MARSHAL'S MONTHLY REPORT.—There have been committed to the Jersey City Prison during the month ending July 31, 169 persons, for the following offences: Drunkenness, 96; fighting, 15; vagrancy, 7; assault and battery, 19; creating a riot, 1 passing counterfeit money, 3; suspicion of murder, 1; delirium tremens, 1; threatening life, 3; stabbing, 1; stealing, 11; false witness, 2; receiving stolen goods, 1; furious driving, 2; adultery, 1; highway robbery, 1; insane, 2; burglary, 1. Nativity—Ireland, 110; United States, 34; England, 10; Scotland, 5; Germany, 6; colored, 4. Total, 169.

COMMON COUNCIL.—At a special meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City, held last evening, for the purpose of taking action relative to the Mayor's police appointments, all of the old force were confirmed, except JACOB Z. MARINUS, Chief of Police, who was rejected. ISA SMITH, a policeman of the Fourth Ward, was appointed Aid to the Chief. Several new nominations of Mayor VAN VOORST were laid upon the table until the next meeting. No other business of importance was transacted.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY OF HOBOKEN.—A suit has been instituted against the City of Hoboken by Mr. CHARLES DAVLIN, to compel the payment of $2,000, alleged to be the balance due him on the construction of the Washington sewer, and also for interest, damages and expenses, growing out of the neglect of the Common Council to confirm the Bloomfield-street sewer.

LA